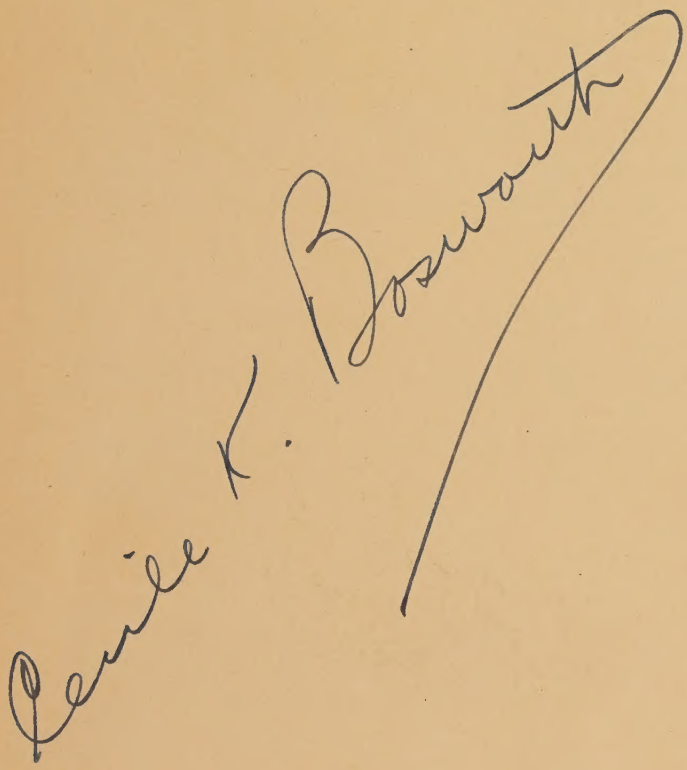
The HOME GARDENER'S PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY

BETTER HOMES & GARDENS

Gardens



The HOME GARDENER'S PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY

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How Plants Are Named

MRS. JAMES CALDWELL BROWN is known as the wife of Jim Brown, but her family name was Matilda Jones. She is called Tillie by her mother, Mattie by her old school chums, and the old neighbors refer to her as "the Jones girl who married Jim Brown."

And yet, even tho persons are called by many unapproved, unofficial names, some people wince at the many names by which some plants are known. Plants, just like persons, have been given many unapproved names by all nationalities, and these are nicknames, pet names, common names: Jim, Tillie, and Mattie, for instance.

Each plant must have an official name. The name Mrs. James Caldwell Brown is not unlike a scientific name—a name which shall be understood either in Syria, Sumatra, or Switzerland. Do not be distressed that plants bear several common or nicknames, altho the seasoned gardener will always desire to know the true or scientific name.

ROMANCE OF PLANT NAMES

The romance of plant names has fascinated generations of herbalists, botanists, and gardeners. It is quite as pleasant to know the origin and meaning of plant names as it is to recognize friends by name and to know their relationships and nationalities.

The early writers about plants were physicians or, at least, men interested in their use rather than in their beauty. Pliny writes of certain useful plants and then says that there are other plants in the hedges, fields, and roadsides but that they have no names and are of no use.

Man from the earliest days had had an insatiable desire to name all of the objects in his surroundings, so it is only natural that plants should have been called by name from the very beginning.

A great many of these names reflect the use of the plant. One of the most amusing stories deals with the origin of the word "hawthorn." It was characteristic of landscape architecture in the days of "Capability" Brown that there should be long stretches of undulating lawns reaching to the house. On these lawns flocks of sheep were allowed to graze, inasmuch as lawn mowers had not been invented. It was considered rather poetic to have the sheep wandering about on the lawn, but it was not desirable that the sheep should stray upon porchs of houses; hence a sunken fence was devised some distance from the house. Inasmuch as this sunken fence was hidden, the stroller would come upon the fence unawares and perhaps exclaim, "Ha! ha!" Since then the proper name for one of these sunken fences has been haha. It was also desirable to have some sort of hedge planted at the bottom of this trench, and the plant chosen for this purpose was ideally a thorny one. Naturally the English native shrub used for this purpose was called the Haha Thorn, which was easily corrupted to our hawthorn.

The scientific name for the beech is *Fagus,* which comes from the Greek *phago,* maning to eat. Lavender is from *lavo,* meaning to wash, and since

early days it has been placed among freshly washed clothes. Mustard was so named because a certain plant of this group was mixed with *mustum,* or new wine.

A great many plant names are classical in origin. For instance, *Achillea* was named for Achilles; *Hyacinthus* for the youth who was playing quoits with Apollo until the jealous Zephyr, the west wind, blew a quoit from the hand of Apollo and struck Hyacinthus, killing him. From his body grew what we today call the hyacinth. *Helenium* was named for Helen of Troy. Is it not a pity that the common name of this plant is not helensflower rather than sneezeweed, inasmuch as this plant is no more the cause of hay fever than any other pollen-bearing flower.

Religion has contributed a number of names to our plants. For instance, many of our flowers are known by the name of Mary. In marigold we have really Mary's gold. Others are star-of-Bethlehem, resurrectionplant, Madonna Lily, Christ-thorn, crown-of-thorns, and St. Johns-wort.

The name Veronica has a very interesting origin. You will recall the story of the maiden who stood along the *Via Dolorosa,* and, seeing Jesus approaching under the weight of His cross, reached forth her napkin to wipe His face. She received the impression of Christ's face on her cloth. In other words, it is the *vera ikonika,* meaning "the true image." In the center of certain species of flowers which we now call Veronica there is found the resemblance of a face.

Growing conditions have contributed many names to our plants. *Arenaria* literally means growing in sandy places. *Gypsophila* means gypsum-loving, or chalk-loving. *Ranunculus* is from the same word as frog, inasmuch as many species live in marshy places. *Nemophila* means grove-loving, growing as it does in semishady places in California.

Of course, there are a tremendous lot of common names, such as water-hyacinth, swamp-pink, and mountain-lover, which are derived from growing conditions.

The Teutonic word for a waste place is *heath.* The dwellers of the heaths were the last to embrace Christianity; hence they were known as heathen. We are not sure whether the heath was so called because heather grew there or whether heather was given this name because it grew on a heath. Nevertheless heathen, heather, and heath are closely associated in the English language.

We have said that plants were considered interesting in proportion to their value, but many of the plants had no value to man, so they were given terms of derision. For instance, toadflax resembles the flax but is of no value to man. Perhaps, it was cynically named toadflax because it might be of value to toads. Horsechestnuts resemble a chestnut but might be eaten by horses—surely not by man. Gooseberries were all right for geese, but they were too prickly for men.

Many other plant names are derived from animal names without relation to their use: for instance, houndstongue, so named because the seeds have papillae upon them much like the tongue of the dog. Harebell is another such name; so is Tiger Lily. An old legend says that the swallow bathes the eyes of its young with the juice of the celandine, a name derived from the same word as swallow, *chelidon.*

A great many names have been derived from the men who discovered the plant in a strange part of the world. For instance, *Zinnia,* from a German

botanist J. G. Zinn; *Forsythia,* from Robert Forsythe. *Browallia* is named for Bishop Browall, and inasmuch as there is an interesting story connected with this name, let me elaborate upon it for a moment. Bishop Browall was a Swedish bishop and botanist. Linnaeus, godfather of botany, the originator of our two-fold names for plants, was greatly elated with the ability of the bishop as a botanist; accordingly he named a certain plant *Browallia elata.* But later he changed his opinion of the bishop and also the name of the plant to *Browallia demissa.*

Torenia was named for Olaf Toren, a Swedish clergyman who discovered this plant while traveling in China in 1750. *Sanvitalia* was named for Sanvitali, a Spaniard. *Nicotiana* was named for Jean Nicot, French counsul to Portugal, who first presented tobacco to the courts of Portugal and France. *Lobelia* was named for M. L' Obel, botanist and physician of King James I. *Gilia* was named for Philip Salvador Gil, a Spanish botanist, and Godetia for C. H. Godet, Swiss botanist. *Clarkia* was named for Captain William Clark, one of the leaders of the Lewis-Clark expedition to the West.

Countries have contributed a great many names. The early scientific name for the peach was Persica, from Persia. Bergamot was derived from Bergamo, Italy. Castanea, the chestnut, derives its name from Castana, in Greece. Rhubarb is from the Greek *rheon barbaron,* or the Rheon plant from the barbarious country, the old name for the Volga River being Rheon. Take the name spruce. The name is an old form of the word Prusse. The "s" was prefixed for emphasis just as in the word "plash," which thru time became "splash." The word spinach is derived from Hispania, Spain, which was called Hispinach by the Arabs. Tobacco was named from the Island of Tobago, in the West Indies.

By far the most names, however, have been given by gardeners who are truly delighted with flowers and have given them fanciful names without end—names which reflect their great admiration for the flowers. What names are more delightful than forget-me-not, buttercup, morning-glory, snowdrop, marguerite (little pearl), Hemerocallis (the beauty of the day), and mignonette (little darling); but best of all is pansy, which comes from the French word *pensee,* or the word for thoughts. Surely a plant with as many common names as call-me-to-you, love-true, three-faces-under-a-hood, jump-up-and-kiss-me, hearts-ease, stepmother, godfather, does deserve the name *pensee,* the word for thoughts.

We grow a yellow-flowered, juicy-leaf plant called stonecrop, *Sedum,* wallpepper. The English have a strange old name for it—welcome-home-husband-however-so-drunk. This is not as curious a name as it sounds, for the English people plant these little flowers upon their slate roofs.

NAMES SIMILAR IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

One marvels at the similarity of names in the different languages. Take foxglove, for example. The Latin name is *Digitalis.* The English call this witchfinger, foxfinger, thimble-finger, bludiebells, dogs-lugs, dead-mansbells, bludie-fingers. In Norwegian these are *reve bjelde* (foxbell) or *reve leika* (fox-music). The Germans call them *Waldglockchen* (little forestbells), *Fingerhut* (thimble). The Swedish name is *fingersborrsoert.* The Danish name is almost like the German and is known as *rod fingerhut.* The Dutch name is *vingerhoedkruid.* The French designate them as *gants de Notre Dame* (gloves of Our Lady).

SCIENTIFIC NAMES

Frederick Leroy Sargent, in his splendid book, "Plants and Their Uses," has stated the evolution of scientific names so well that perhaps I may be permitted to quote from it: "The exact form of the name by which each kind of plant should be known was not decided until the middle of the eighteenth century. Then certain practical reforms were brought about mainly thru the writings of the great naturalist Linnaeus, who is revered as the Father of Botany. Before this time many of the names which botanists used were exceedingly cumbersome. The difficulties under which students then labored are well illustrated by the following passage which occurs in a letter to Linnaeus from his friend Dillenius:

" 'In your last letter of all, I find a plant gathered in Charles Island, on the coast of Gothland, which you judge to be *Polygonum erectum angustifolium, floribus candidis* of Mentzelius and *Caryophyllum saxatilis, foliis gramineis, umbellatis corymbis,* of C. Bauhin; nor do I object. But it is by no means Tournefort's *Lychnis alpina linifolia multiflora, perampla radice,* whose flowers are more scattered and leaves broader in the middle, tho narrower in the end.'

"The plant which this learned man had so much trouble in naming was afterwards called by Linnaeus simply *Gypsophila fastigiata*—the name now recognized by botanists."

As seen in the three foregoing paragraphs, there was tremendous confusion with the first scientific names of plants. Nevertheless, there has ever been a desire to have a universal language of botany, even tho we have not yet arrived at a universal language for business and social intercourse. Linnaeus, having been impressed with this great confusion of plant names, gave to every plant a scientific name, which consists of two parts—the genus name and the species name. The genus name is the Latin word for such common words as sunflower, lily, apple, and stonecrop. These are, respectively, Helianthus, Lilium, Malus, and Sedum. Such names are always capitalized when used in conjunction with the species name. The species name is generally an adjective, such as *aurea* (golden), *sylvestris* (of the woods), or the name may be derived from the country in which the plant was found (hence *americana, chinensis,* or *asiatica*). The adjective may be possessive or genitive (hence *sargentiana,* meaning Sargent's, or *thunbergi,* named for Thunberg).

When species-names are similar to English words, the English form is included in this dictionary rather than the Latin form. Hence, "cuspidate" is a botanical term which means "sharp-pointed," *cuspidata* is a species-name and is not included inasmuch as the reader can realize the similarity to its English form, "cuspidate."

The species name usually agrees with the genus in gender: thus *Mimul*us *lute*us is masculine, *Rosa rugos*a is feminine, and *Geranium maculat*um is neuter. However, most trees are considered feminine in spite of their genus endings. Therefore, *Quercus alba*, not *albus*; *Liriodendron tulipifera*, not *tulipifer*um. We are printing the species-names in the feminine form generally.

COMMON NAMES OFTEN DIFFICULT

It might seem that a name like *Chamaecyparis pisifera plumosa aurea nana* is extremely intricate but try to give this plant a common name. *Chamaecyparis* is the genus name for a group of evergreens commonly

called retinospora and if we were to give this a common name we would have to make it more or less descriptive by calling it a dwarf, golden, plumose retinospora which bears pealike fruits.

As Walter E. Campbell writes, "Biologically, man is *Homo sapiens,* Genus *Homo,* species *sapiens.* Under the genus *Homo,* the chimpanzee, *Homo troglodytes,* is also recognized as a species. Regardless of whether one is a modernist or a fundamentalist he is a first cousin to the chimpanzee in name, at least. The genus *Homo* offers a good application of the system. Genus *Homo* has two species; species *sapiens* has its five racial divisions, which might be termed varieties and the variety *caucasica* has its variations embracing all nationalities of the white race, hence an American citizen is *Homo sapiens caucasica americana.* Here we see the simplicity of the system; first the name of the genus, second the species, third the variety, and fourth, if necessary, the variation.

"As gardening grows in popularity and names must be learned, why waste time on an unsatisfactory system with no definite standards. It takes only a little time and concentrated thought to master the scientific names when one takes up the subject seriously. And under the scientific system there is so much of suggestion in the name, that if we have ever known a plant, its name immediately recalls its identity."

Let us then know the charming common names and consider them as nicknames—pet names—names we give the plant because we like it. Some plants are not common and have no common names. It is quite impossible for a rare, newly discovered rock plant to have a common name. Botanical names are really the commoner ones because they are the names most widely used in the world. The true gardener will desire to know both common and scientific names. But let us not be pedantic and call a hollyhock an *Althea rosea* to its face.

STANDARDIZED PLANT NAMES

In 1915 a Joint Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature was formed, appointed by the American Association of Nurserymen. With them the leading horticultural societies joined in appointing an American Joint Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature, whose duty it was to review the plant-name situation in the United States. As a result of their study a book known as "Standardized Plant Names" was published in 1923. The committee principally responsible for this book are Harlan P. Kelsey, chairman; Dr. J. Horace McFarland; and Dr. Frederick V. Coville. A score of other persons co-operated in getting the best opinions available for this book.

"Standardized Plant Names" observes the following rules in the construction of names:

1. *Use no capitals for species names* even when the names are derived from the name of persons or places, such as *Spiraea thunbergi, Abies arizonica,* or *Phlox drummondi.*
2. *In all species there is no double "i" endings.* Many of the catalogs and books are still using the double "i" endings but "Standardized Plant Names" approves the name as follows: *Spiraea thunbergi,* not *thunbergii.*
3. *One common name only is approved. Nymphaea odorata* has 15 English, 44 French, 105 German, and 41 Dutch names. In other

words, in four languages this one plant is known by 205 names. In order to save confusion, "Standardized Plant Names" called it American Waterlily.

4. *Eliminate words such as Pine, Lily, Cedar, and Apple* when they are not true. Make compound words of such names. Hence pineapple which is neither a pine nor an apple; Plantainlily which is not a plantain or a lily; Redcedar, truly it is one of the junipers and not a cedar, but Pitch Pine, Chinese Apple, Tiger Lily, and Atlas Cedar.
5. *Eliminate long, Latin variety names.* Plants in cultivation vary greatly, and nurserymen and plant-lovers for centuries have selected minor varieties in flower, fruit, foliage, or habit. Botanists have been prone to give each one of these minor variations a Latin form. For example, a certain species of Retinospora, *Chamaecyparis pisifera,* changed to become more plumy, and the plumy one sported to have a golden cast. Furthermore, the golden one produced a dwarf form. Naturally this plant was known as *Chamaecyparis pisifera plumosa aurea nana,* but "Standardized Plant Names" suggests that such a name is cumbersome and that we had best name it the Dwarf Goldenplume Retinospora.
6. *Eliminate the use of the hyphen unless it is needed to make the name easily read:* Bellflower, Longleaf Pine, Bentgrass. But when names are too long and difficult to read without the hyphen, use it: China-aster; Pea-shrub, Chaste-tree.
7. *Eliminate the use of apostrophes.* For example, St. Johnswort, Wier Maple instead of Wier's Maple.
8. *Avoid such words as longleaved and longspurred.* Make them longleaf and longspur.

WHY BOTANISTS DO NOT FOLLOW "STANDARDIZED PLANT NAMES"

A botanist who is studying plants is of course continually finding new facts about them. Perhaps some older botanist has been mistaken about the relationship of the plant, so that a botanist of today finds that a revision of the plant name or a description is necessary. No field of knowledge is stable. Everything is subject to change. Necessarily, then, plant names must be changed.

Botanists differ greatly in their opinion about the true definition of a species, so that we can place them in two schools—the "lumpers" and the "splitters."

The lumpers like to call any plant that looks anything at all like others by the same name. Every plant differs from the next, for it is a law of Nature to vary, but when two plants do not differ in more than two or three minute characteristics, the lumpers call it one species.

It is in the definition of the word "minute characteristics" that the two schools differ. The splitters are anxious to give each plant with a little difference a separate name. To study plants with the splitters one must have a working laboratory consisting of a microscope, a voluminous botanical library, and a discriminating eye. Bentham and Hooker estimate that there are 30 species of roses. They are lumpers. Gandozer actually describes 4,266 species of roses in Europe and Western Asia alone. Most botanists think that there are about 100 species. Gandozer is an extreme

splitter, all botanists are splitters more or less, and gardeners are lumpers.

Necessarily, the amateur is not interested in technical questions of plant names but wants to call a plant by nearly its right name. For this reason "Standardized Plant Names" was devised as a working handbook to be used by authors of popular works on gardening, garden magazines, nursery catalogs. Someone has said that history is "lies which are agreed to." Perhaps the standardization of plant names is the same, but let us agree to simplify these names, remembering that it is more admirable to love "pinies" than to not know what peonies are. In spite of everything that we seem to infer in this little book, it is not a deadly sin to pronounce *Gypsophila* jyp-soh-fil'-a instead of jyp-sof'-il-a.

NOMENCLATURE

Some people have names like pitchforks, some people have names likes cakes,
Names full of sizzling esses like a family quarrel of snakes,
Names black as a cat, vermilion as the cockscomb of a fool,
But your name is a green small garden, a rush asleep in a pool.

When God looked at the diffident cherubs and dropped them out of the sky
He named them like Adam's animals while Mary and Eve stood by,
The poor things huddled before him in scared little naked flocks—
And he gave you a name like sunlight and clover and hollyhocks.

Neither change nor despair shall touch it, nor the seasons make it uncouth,
It will burn like an Autumn maple when your proud age talks to your youth;
Wise child, clean friend, adoration, light arrow of God, white flame:
I would break my body to pieces to call you once by your name!

—Stephen Vincent Benet,
in the Literary Review.

Explanation

It is the names found in "Standardized Plant Names" that we have used principally. But when a name seems a good one but has not as yet been approved by the American Joint Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature, it is marked with a star; for instance, Gaillardia (page 40) appears thus: Gaillardia. Blanketflower*.

As a guide to pronunciation we are indebted to the "Pronunciation of Plant Names," published by The Garden Club of America; "Pronouncing Dictionary of Plant Names," published by the Florists' Publishing Company, and many other dictionaries.

We have chosen the pronunciation which is most commonly used. The foreign gardener will notice the American practice of Anglicizing the pronunciation of Latin names: *aristata* is air-is-*tay'*-ta instead of air-is-*tah'*-ta; *vulgaris* is *vul*-gar'-is instead of *wul*-gar'-is.

We have frequently consulted the "Manual of Cultivated Plants," by L. H. Bailey, and the "Manual of Cultivated Trees and Shrubs," by Alfred Rehder. From "Plant Names," by T. S. Lindsay, we have drawn information freely inasmuch as this is an English book and may not be available to American readers.

PRONOUNCING KEY

a, e, i, o, u without other vowels
are short as in ask, end, ill, odd, us.

"ay" is long "a" as in "make."
"ee" is long "e" as in "mete."
"y" is long "i" as in "hike."
"oh" is long "o" as in "hoe."
"eu" is long "u" as in "use."
"ar" is "r" as in "arm."

A

Aarons-beard*.....*Hypericum*
Abele*.....Poplar
Abelia (a-beel'-i-a), Bush-arbutus*. Evergreen shrubs. Not hardy in extreme northern regions. Bell-shaped pink flowers.
Abies (ay'-bi-ees). Fir. Hardy, coniferous evergreens. Resemble spruces but leaves shed at base without causing the branch to be rough.
abortiva (a-bor-tee'-va). Aborted, parts imperfectly developed.
Abronia, (ab-roh'-ni-a). Sandverbena. Most common in rosy pink. Rockery.
Absinth (ab'-sinth).....*Artemisia*
Abrus (ay'-brus). Rosary-pea. Tropical climber. Flowers purple to red. Seeds bright scarlet with lower part black. Necklaces and rosaries.
Abutilon (a-beu'-ti-lon). Flowering-maple*. Greenhouse shrubs or semitropical garden subject. Flowers quite bell shaped.
Acacia (a-kay'-shi-a). Wattle. Greenhouse or semitropical trees. Flowers yellow, often catkinlike, or globular masses of stamens.
Acaena (a-see'-na). New Zealand Bur. Hardy, herbaceous, trailing, evergreen perennials. Rockery.
Acalypha (a-kal'-if-a). Copperleaf. Greenhouse or bedding plant. Leaves mottled, orange, crimson, and green. One sort known as Chenille-plant.
Acanthopanax (ak-an-thop'-an-ax). Often called *Aralia* or Fiveleaf Angelica-shrub*. Hardy, ornamental shrubs.
Acanthus (a-kanth'-us). Bears-breech*. Hardy, herbaceous perennials. Spiny-tipped leaves. Flowers lipped. Roman Acanthus-leaf design derived from this plant.
acaule (ay-kaul'-ee). Stemless.
Accommodation-flower* ....*Physostegia*
Acer (ay'-ser). Maple. Hardy trees. Valuable for ornament and timber. Some with colored foliage in summer, and others turn to beautiful colors in the fall.
achene, (ay-keen'). Dry, one-seeded fruit; ex., Buttercup.
Achillea (a-kil-lee'-a). Yarrow, Milfoil. Hardy, herbaceous perennials. White or yellow flowers. Border, rockery, cut flowers.
Achimenes (ak-i-mee'-neez). Greenhouse, tuberous-rooted plants. Generally grown for summer bloom. Purple, pink, or white flowers.
Achyranthes (ak-i-ran'-theez)... .....*Iresine*
Aconite (ak'-oh-nyt)....*Aconitum*
Winter-aconite .....*Eranthis*
Aconitum (ak-oh-ny'-tum). Monkshood. Herbaceous, tuberous-rooted perennials. Flowers like delphiniums, but hooded. Purple, yellow, and white flowers.
Acorus (ak'or-us). Sweetflag. Bog perennial. Fragrant root stocks. Flowers not showy.
acris (ak'-ris). Acrid, sharp.
Acroclinium (ak-roh-klyn'-i-um) .....*Helipterum*
Actaea (ak-tee'-a). Baneberry. Herbaceous perennials wildplant. Showy red or white berries.
Actinidia (ac-ti-nid'-i-a). Hardy, woody climber. Green foliage.
acuminate (ay-keu'-mi-nayt). Long-pointed, tapering.
Adams-needle*.....*Yucca*
Adderstongue.....*Ophioglossum*
adderstongue, Yellow-**Erythronium*
Adenophora (ay-den-of'-or-a). Ladybell. Alpine perennials. Flowers generally blue, bell shaped.
Adiantum (ad-i-an'-tum). Maidenhair Fern. Hardy and greenhouse ferns.

Adlumia (ad-leum'-i-a). Climbing Fumitory, Allegheny-vine*. Hardy, biennial climber. Small winged flowers not unlike Bleedingheart.

Adonis (a-doh'-nis). Pheasantseye*. Hardy annuals and perennials. Yellow, scarlet, and white Buttercup-like flowers.

adventitious buds (ad-ven-tish'-ous). Buds arising from usual places, not from nodes on stems; often forced to grow about a wound after pruning.

Aechmea (eek-mee'-a). Greenhouse plants. Showy purple, scarlet, and yellow flowers. Related to Pineapple.

Aegopodium (ee-go-po'-di-um). Goutweed. Perennial. Green leaves, edged white. Ground cover.

Aeschynanthus (ees-ki-nan'-thus). Blushwort*. Greenhouse, trailing, and flowering perennial. Red or yellow flowers. Hanging baskets, pots.

Aesculus (es'-keu-lus, or ees'-kulus). Horsechestnut, Buckeye. Trees and spreading shrubs. Flowers in long candlelike and pyramidal clusters.

aestivale (es-ti-val'-ee). Summer.

Aethionema (ee-thi-on-ee'-ma). Stonecress. Perennial. Purple flowers. Rockery.

affine (af-fin'-ee). Related (to another species).

African-violet .....*Saintpaulia*

after-ripening. Seeds often need definite temperatures to complete their ripening processes. After-ripening of the seed often takes place after the fruit is ripe and the seeds gathered.

Agapanthus (ag-a-pan'-thus). Blue-african-lily*. Tub plants. Related to lilies. Not hardy in North. Umbels of blue flowers at tip of long stem.

*Agathea** (ag-a-thee'-a) ....*Felicia*

Agave (ah-gah'-ve, or ah-gay'-vee). Centuryplant. Greenhouse or tropical plants. Thick, spiny, margined leaves. Flower stems even 30 feet tall.

Ageratum (ah-jer'-ah-tum, or ager-ay'-tum). Flossflower*. Half-hardy annuals. Blue, white, or pink, tassel-like flowers.

Agrostemma (ag-ro-stem'-ma) .. .. *Lychnis*

Agrostis (a-gros'-tis). Bentgrass. Cloudgrass, Redtop. Ornamental and lawn grasses. Very light, misty flowerheads.

Ague-tree* .....*Sassafras*

Ailanthus (ay-lan'-thus). Tree-of-heaven*. Hardy, deciduous tree. Popular in densely settled cities. Tolerant of smoke and dust.

Airplant .....*Bryophyllum*

Ajuga (a-jeu'-ga, or a'-ju-ga). Bugle. Hardy perennial. Flowers lipped and violet. Ground cover in shade, rampant in rockery.

Akebia (a-kee'-bi-a). Hardy climber. Three or more, usually five-parted leaves.

alata (ay-lay'-ta). Winged.

alba (al'-ba). White.

albida (al'-bid-a). White.

Albizzia (al-biz'zia). Silktree. Greenhouse or tropical flowering-shrub. Related to *Acacia*.

Alder.....*Alnus*

Alisma (al-iz'-ma). Waterplantain. Hardy, aquatic perennial. White flowers.

*Alkanet** (al'-kan-et) ....*Anchusa*

Allamanda (al-la-man'-da). Love-flower-of-Guinea*. Greenhouse or tropical climber. Large, yellow flowers.

Allegheny-vine*.....*Adlumia*

Allium (al'-li-um). Onion, Chive, Leek, Garlic. Ornamental, hardy, and tender bulbs. Vegetables and ornamental garden subjects.

Allspice
Carolina-allspice . . . *Calycanthus*
Chinese-allspice* . . . . . *Meratia*
Wild-allspice* . . . . . *Benzoin*

Almond (ah'-mund, or al'-mund). *Amygdalus.* Similar to the Peach, but the seed instead of the fruit is edible.

Alnus (al'-nus). Alder. Woody trees and shrubs. Catkins open in early spring. Many native of moist soil.

Alocasia (al-oh-kas'-i-a). Taro. Greenhouse or tropical perennials. Not unlike Elephants-ear.

Aloe (al'-oh, or al'-oh-ee). Greenhouse or tropical juicy-leaved plant. Some with showy flowers.

Alonsoa (al-on-soh'-a). Maskflower. Annuals in North. Scarlet flowers. Related to Snapdragon.

Alpencress . . . . . *Hutchinsia*

alpestris (al-pes'-tris). Alpine.

alpina (al-py'-na). Alpine.

*Alsine** (al-sy'-nee) . . . . . *Stellaria*

Alsophila (al-sof'-il-a). Treefern. Common tropical fern. Distinct trunk. Finely divided fronds.

Alstroemeria (al-stree-me'-ri-a). Peruvian-lily*. Tuberous-rooted perennials. Related to *Amaryllis.* Flowers not unlike an inverted *Gladiolus.*

Alternanthera (aul-ter-nan-theer'-a) . . . . . *Telanthera*

alternate; refers to leaves which are not opposite to each other but more or less scattered on the stem.

Althaea (al'-thee-a). Marshmallow, Hollyhock. Familiar, indispensable, tall garden subject.

Althea*. Shrub-althea . . . . *Hibiscus*

altissima (al-tis'-si-ma). Very tall, tallest.

altus (al'-tus). Tall

Alumroot . . . . . *Heuchera*

Alyssum (al-is'-sum). Goldentuft. Annuals and perennials. Yellow or white flowers. Rockery, edging plants.

amabilis (a-mahb'-i-lis, or am-ab'-il-is). Lovely.

Amaranth (am'-ar-anth) . . . . . *Amaranthus*
Globe-amaranth . . . . *Gomphrena*

Amaranthus (am-ar-anth'-us). Love-lies-bleeding, Josephs-coat, Princesfeather. Annuals. Brilliant colored leaves, or long tail-like spikes.

Amaryllis (am-a-ril'-lis). Tender bulbs. The name *Amaryllis* is used most commonly for species of *Hippeastrum,* the sorts grown in the home. The so-called Hardy Amaryllis is *Lycoris.* The true *Amaryllis* is tender and is known by the common name of Belladonna-lily.
Cluster-amaryllis . . . . . *Lycoris*

Amatungula . . . . . *Carissa*

Amazonlily . . . . . *Eucharis*

Amazonvine . . . . . *Stigmaphyllon*

Amelanchier (am-el-an'-ki-er). Shadblow, Juneberry*. Early spring, white-flowering trees. Fruits generally purple-black.

Ammobium (am-moh'-bi-um). Winged everlasting. Annual everlasting. Tiny, white flowers. Distinctly winged stems.

amoena (ay-mee'-na). Charming, pleasing.

Amorpha (a-morf'-a). False-indigo, Leadplant. Hardy shrubs. Candlelike spikes of purple flowers.

Amorphophallus (a-morf-oh-fal'-lus). Devilstongue. Tuberous-rooted, tender perennial. Related to Jack-in-the-pulpit. Russet-purple flowers often 18 inches in diameter, produced in late winter, and very bad odor. Umbrellalike leaves, produced in summer.

Ampelopsis (am-pel-ops'-is). Virginia Creeper, Japanese-creeper, Boston-ivy*. Climbing, woody vines, with tendrils and sucker-like holdfasts.

Amsonia (am-soh'-ni-a). Perennials. Blue flowers. Good in shade.

amurensis (am-eur-en'-sis). From Amur, a river in E. Asia.

Amygdalus (a-mig'-dal-us). Peach, Almond. Trees and shrubs. Hardy or nearly so. Ornamental flowers, edible fruits. Sometimes listed under *Prunus*.

Anagallis (an-agal'-lis). Pimpernel. Annual, trailing. Vermillion, blue, or white flowers.

Ananas (an-an'-as). Pineapple. Familiar, edible, tropical fruit.

Anaphalis (an-af'-al-is). Pearl Everlasting. Perennial white strawflower.

Anchorplant ..... *Colletia*

Anchusa (an-keu'-za). Bugloss. Alkanet*. Perennial and biennial. Blue, and white flowers.

Andromeda (an-drom'-e-da). Bog-rosemary. *Chamaedaphne, Leucothoe,* and *Pieris* are all known as *Andromedas*. Hardy, flowering, evergreen shrubs. Pink flowers. Acid soil.

Androsace (an-dros'-a-see). Rock-jasmine*. Hardy perennials. Pink flowers. Related to Primrose. Rockery.

Anemone (an-em'-on-nee). Windflower*. Herbaceous, tuberous-rooted perennials. Pink, and yellow, and white flowers.

Anemonella, Rue-anemone*. Perennial, tuberous-rooted wildflowers. Flowers white.

Anethum (an-eeth'-um). Dill. Binial. Used with pickles.

Angelica (an-jel'-i-ka). Herbaceous perennial. Flavoring.

Angel-tears* ..... *Helxine*

Angel-trumpet ..... *Datura*

Angiopteris (an-gi-op'-ter-is). Turnipfern*. Greenhouse fern. Likes wet places.

Annona (an-oh'-na). Custard-apple. Greenhouse or tropical shrub.

annual. A plant which completes its life in one year. Growing from seed, it exhausts itself by seeding, and dies. From the garden's point of view many plants which are really perennials are treated as annuals—that is, sown from seed each year.

Antennaria (an-ten-nair'-i-a). Pussytoes. Herbaceous perennial. Leaves silvery white. Everlasting flowers.

Anthemis (an'-them-is). Camomile. Hardy perennial. Yellow or white flowers.

anther. Pollen producing part of the stamen.

Anthericum (an-ther'-i-kum). St. Bernardlily. Hardy perennial. White flowers.

Anthurium (an-theur'-i-um). Flamingoflower. Greenhouse perennial. Related to Jack-in-the-pulpit. Some sorts with extremely beautiful scarlet, shell-like flowers; other species with magnificent mottled foliage.

Antigonon (an-tig'-on-on). Rosa-de-montana, Love-vine*. Partially hardy climber. Pink, Begonia-like flowers.

Antirrhinum (an-tir-ry'-num). Snapdragon. Familiar, semi-hardy perennial. Treated as annual. Various colored, lipped flowers.

apetala (ay-pet'-a-la). Without petals.

aphyllus (ay-fil'-lis). Leafless.

Apios (ay'-pi-os). Pototabean Groundnut*. Twining, hardy climber. Globular, tuberous roots. Edible.

Apium (ay'-pi-um). Celery. Familiar perennial. Vegetable.

Apocynum (ap-os'-i-num). Dogbane. Wild perennial. Pink flowers.

Aponogeton (ap-o-no-gee'-ton). Cape-pondweed, Latticeleaf. Tender, floating, aquatic perennials. White flowers.

Apricot (ay'-pri-kot, or ap'-ri-kot). Fruit somewhat between the Peach and the Plum in flavor and character.

Apple .....*Malus*

aquatica (a-kwaht'-i-ka). Aquatic.

Aquilegia (ak-wi-leej'-i-a). Columbine. Hardy perennials. Interesting yellow, blue, scarlet, and white, spurred flowers.

Arab-primrose .....*Arnebia*

Arabis (a'-ra-bis). Rockcress. Hardy, trailing perennial. White flowers. Rockery.

arborescens (ar-boh-res'-enz). Becoming treelike, woody.

Arachis (a-ra'-kis). Peanut. Annual. The Peanut develops from the flower, which is gradually forced into the soil after flowering.

Aralia (a-ray'-li-a). Many plants commonly called *Aralia* are botanically incorrectly named. Trees, perennials, woody and herbaceous. Flowers often white and showy. Flowers compound umbels. Leaves commonly palmate.

Araucaria (ahr-au-kair'-i-a). Norfolk-island-pine, Monkeypuzzle. Tender, evergreen conifers. Grown for symmetrical habit. Monkeypuzzle is a curious tree with overlapping, spiny leaves.

Arborvitae (ar-bor-vy'-tee).*Thuja*

Arbutus (ar'-beu-tus). Strawberry-tree, Madrone. Hardy and tender, evergreen trees. Not to be confused with Trailing-arbutus (*Epigaea*).

Bush-arbutus* .....*Abelia*

Trailing-arbutus .....*Epigaea*

Arctostaphylos (ark-to-staf'-il-os). Bearberry, Manzanita. Low shrubs. Evergreen foliage. Often with showy, red fruits.

Arctotis (ark-toh'-tis). Annuals. Daisylike flowers, commonly white with blue center. Gray foliage.

Ardisia (air-dis'-i-a). Evergreen, greenhouse shrubs. Grown for winter display of red berries.

Areca (a'-ree-ka).*Chrysalidocarpus*

Arenaria (air-ee-nair'-i-a). Sandwort. Hardy, herbaceous perennials. White flowers. Rockery.

Argemone (ar-gem'-oh-nee). Pricklepoppy. Annuals and perennials. White or yellow flowers.

argentea (ar-jen'-tee-a). Silvery.

Arisaema (a-ris-ee'-ma). Jack-in-the-pulpit, Dragonroot. Tuberous-rooted or cormous perennials. Familiar cornucopia flowers.

aristata (ar-is-tay'-ta). Bearded.

Aristolochia (a-ris-tol-oh'-ki-a). Dutchmans-pipe. Hardy and tender, woody vines. Some sorts with extremely unique, generally heart-shaped leaves.

*Armeria** (ar-meer'-i-a)...*Statice*

Arnebia (ar-neeb'-i-a)..... .....Arab-primrose
Annuals and perennials. Flowers yellow. Related to the Forget-me-not.

Aronia (a-roh'-ni-a). Chokeberry. Hardy shrubs. Showy white flowers. Black or red berries.

Arrow-arum .....*Peltandra*

Arrowhead .....*Sagittaria*

Arrowwood .....*Viburnum*

arsenate of lead. Poisonous arsenical insecticide.

Artemisia (ar-te-miz'-i-a). Wormwood, Sagebrush, Cudweed. Perennials and annuals. Fragrant, often gray foliage. Includes many

plants which have a certain characteristic odor but varying in the shape of the leaves and the character of the flowers.

Artichoke .....*Cynara*
Jerusalem-artichoke..*Helianthus*

artificial selection. The improvement of plants and animals by man who choses the parents. In Nature, improvement is brought about by the strong individuals breeding together; this is known as natural selection.

Artilleryplant* .....*Pilea*

Arum
Arrow-arum .....*Peltandra*
Italian .....*Arum*
Ivy-arum .....*Scindapsus*

Aruncus (a-run'-kus). Goatsbeard. Perennials. Misty spikes of white flowers.

Arundinaria (a-run-di-nair'-i-a). Bamboo. Hardy and half-hardy, evergreen grasses.

Arundo (a-run'doh). Giant Reed. The tallest of the hardy grasses, often 12 feet.

arvensis (ar-ven'-sis). Pertaining to cultivated fields.

Asarum (as-ar'-um). Wildginger. Hardy, wild perennials. Heart-shaped, velvety leaves. Three-parted, dull-purple flowers.

Asclepias (as-klee'-pi-as). Milkweed, Butterflyweed. Perennials and annuals. Showy pink, purple, and scarlet flowers.

Ash .....*Fraxinus*

Ash-barberry* .....*Mahonia*

Asimina (a-sim'-i-na). Papaw. Hardy, small trees. Thick, pulpy fruits. Edible. Rarely cultivated.

Asparagus-fern*. Improper name for Fern-asparagus.

Aspen .....*Populus*

Asperula (as-per'-eu-la). Woodruff. Hardy, herbaceous perennials and annuals. White flowers. Whorl leaves.

Asphodeline (as-foh'-del-een). Jacobs-rod, also called Asphodel. Hardy, herbaceous perennials. Yellow flowers in spikes.

Aspidistra (as-pi-dis'-tra). Cast-iron-plant*. Greenhouse perennial. Variegated leaves arising from the root-stock at the soil.

Aspidium (as-pid'-i-um).....
.....*Polystichum* and *Dryopteris*

Asplenium (as-plee'-ni-um). Spleenwort. Hardy and tender ferns. Frequently cultivated.

Assonia .....*Dombeya*

Aster (as'-ter). Michaelmas-daisy*. Hardy, herbaceous perennials. Wild in much of the United States, but greatly improved by breeders for garden.
China-aster, improperly known as Aster and Fall-rose.*Callistephus*

Astilbe (as-til'-bee). Herbaceous Spirea*. Herbaceous, hardy perennials. Often grown in greenhouses. Feathery heads of white, rose, or pink flowers.

Astrantia (as-tran'-shi-a). Masterwort. Hardy perennial. Generally with white flowers in umbels.

Atamasco-lily .....*Zephyranthes*

Athyrium (a-thir'-i-um). Lady Fern. Hardy fern. Very finely divided fronds.

atro- (at-roh'-). Dark. Ex., *atropurpureus,* dark purple; *atrovirens,* dark green.

Atropa (at'-ro-pa). Belladonna. Annual drug plant. Curious black-veined flowers.

Aubrietia (oh-bree'-shi-a). Purple-rockcress*. Evergreen, trailing, hardy perennials. Purple, pink, or white flowers. Rockery.

Aucuba (au-keu'-ba). Golddust-plant*. Tub plant in North. Common ornamental, semitropical shrub. Foliage often variegated, spotted edged.

aurantiaca (au-ran-ti-ay'-ka). Orange-red.

aurea (au'-ree-a). Golden.

auricle. An ear-shaped appendage as at the base of the English Oak leaf.

Auricula (au-rik'-u-la) ...*Primula*

Autumn-crocus .....*Colchicum*

Avena (a-vee'-na). Oats. *Avena sterilis,* the Animated Oat, has a long hairlike projection which is sensitive to moisture, which causes the Oat grain to move.

Avens (ay'-venz) .....*Geum*

Mountain-avens* .....*Dryas*

axil. The angle made by a leaf with the branch upon which it grows.

Azalea (a-zay'-le-a). Tender and hardy shrubs. Grown for the splendid and profuse flowers. Flowers found in almost every color but blue.

Azolla (ay-zoh'-la). Hardy, floating, aquatic perennial. Grown for delicate Fernlike foliage.

azurea (azh-eur'-e-a). Azure, sky-blue.

B

B. and B. Catalog abbreviation for balled-and-burlapped, applied to plant dug with a ball of earth, and wrapped with burlap for transit.

Baby-blue-eyes .....*Nemophila*

Babysbreath .....*Gypsophila*

baccata (bak-ay'-ta). Berried.

Baccharis (bak'-ka-ris). Groundsel-bush, Saltbush*. Hardy shrub. Leaves covered with resinous, white powder. Typical seashore plant.

Bachelors-button* .....Cornflower

Bagflower* .....*Clerodendron*

Baldcypress .....*Taxodium*

ball-and-burlap. Some shrubs and evergreens are dug with a ball of soil which is wrapped in burlap.

Ballfern .....*Davallia*

Balloonflower .....*Platycodon*

Balloonvine .....*Cardiospermum*

Balm .....*Melissa*
Beebalm .....*Monarda*

Balsam .....*Impatiens*
Liver-balsam .....*Erinus*

Balsamapple .....*Momordica*

Balsam-pear .....*Momordica*

Bamboo .....*Arundinaria*

Bambusa (bam-beu'-za). Bamboo Evergreen grass. Most sorts not hardy in extreme North.

Banana .....*Musa*

Banana-shrub .....*Michelia*

Baneberry .....*Actaea*

Baptisia (bap-tis'-i-a). Wild-indigo. Hardy, herbacoeus perennials. Blue, white, or yellow, pealike flowers.

Barbados-pride* .....*Caesalpinia*

barbata (bar-bay'-ta). Bearded.

Barberry .....*Berberis*

Barrenwort* .....*Epimedium*

Bartonia* .....*Mentzelia*

basic slag. A phosphorus fertilizer.

Basil (baz'-il).....*Ocimum*

Basketflower* .....*Centaurea*

Basswood .....*Tilia*

*Bauhinia** (bow-hin'-i-a). Greenhouse, flowering, evergreen shrubs. Attractive, white, seldom purple flowers. Leaves often deeply notched at apex.

Bay .....*Laurus*
Bayberry .....*Myrica*
Loblolly-bay .....*Gordonia*
Sweetbay .....*Magnolia*

Beadplant .....*Nertera*

Beamtree .....*Sorbus*
Bean .....*Phaseolus*
Bogbean .....*Menyanthes*
Broadbean .....*Vicia*
Castor-bean .....*Ricinus*
Coralbean .....*Erythrina*
Hyacinth-bean .....*Dolichos*
Kudzu-bean .....*Pueraria*
Lima Bean.....*Phaseolus*
Potatobean .....*Apios*
Scarlet Runner .....*Phaseolus*
Soybean .....*Soja*
Bearberry .....*Arctostaphylos*
Beardtongue* .....*Pentstemon*
Beargrass .....*Xerophyllum*
Bearsbreech* .....*Acanthus*
Beaumontia (boh-mon'-ti-a). Nepal-trumpetflower*. Greenhouse climber. Flowers white.
Beautyberry .....*Callicarpa*
Beautybush* .....*Kolkwitzia*
Bedstraw .....*Galium*
Beebalm .....*Monarda*
Beech .....*Fagus*
Blue Beech* .....*Carpinus*
Beechfern .....*Dryopteris*
Beefwood .....*Casuarina*
Beet .....*Beta*
Begonia (be-goh'-ni-a). Fibrous and tuberous-rooted perennials. Lop-sided leaves. Very profuse flowering. More than 400 kinds.
Begonia Treebine .....*Cissus*
Belamcanda (bel-am-kan'-da). Blackberry-lily. Hardy, bulbous plant. Related to Iris. Brilliant yellow flowers, spotted red. Seed capsules open to expose clusters of tiny fruits which resemble blackberries.
bella (bel'-la). Handsome.
Belladonna .....*Atropa*
Belladonna-lily .....*Amaryllis*
Bellflower .....*Campanula*
Bellis (bel'-lis). English Daisy. Hardy, herbaceous perennial. Rose or pink flowers.
Beloperone (bel-o-per'-o-nee). Greenhouse shrub. Lipped flowers arranged in a hoplike bronze cluster.
Belvedere .....*Kochia*
Benjamin-bush* .....*Benzoin*
Bentgrass .....*Agrostis*
Benzoin (ben'-zoin). Spicebush. Hardy swamp shrub. Yellow flowers appear at end of winter. Display of red berries the following fall.
Berberis (ber'-ber-is). Barberry. Hardy, flowering, ornamental-leaved, and fruiting shrubs. Some evergreen. Flowers yellow. Fruits usually red or coral. Branches usually prickly.
Berchemia (ber-kee'-mi-a). Supple-jack. Hardy, climbing bush. Attractive foliage.
Bergamot* .....*Monarda*
berry. Pulpy, many-seeded fruit; ex., grape, tomato.
Bessera (bes'-ser-a). Coraldrops. Mexican bulbs with scarlet or purple flowers.
Beta (bee'-ta). Beet. Edible vegetable.
*Betonica** .....*Stachys*
Betony .....*Stachys*
Woodbetony .....*Pedicularis*
Betula (bet'-eu-la). Birch. Hardy, ornamental trees and shrubs. Noted for their graceful habits and ornamental bark.
bi-. Two. Ex., *bicolor,* two-colored; *biennis,* living only two years; *bipinnatus,* bipinnate, twice pinnate.
biennial. Plant which lives two years only.
Bignonia (big-noh'-ni-a). Trumpetcreeper. Hardy and tender climbing plants. Large trumpet-shaped flowers. Hardy ones orange-scarlet. Tender sorts often brilliant scarlet, red, purple, or yellow.

Bindweed ..... *Convolvulus*
Biota* ..... *Thuja*
bipinnate. Leaves which are twice compound. See page 00.
Birch ..... *Betula*
Bird-of-paradise ..... *Caesalpinia*
Bird-of-paradise-flower.. *Strelitzia*
Birdsnest Fern ..... *Asplenium*
Birdseyes* ..... *Gilia*
Birthwort* ..... *Aristolochia*
Bishopscap ..... *Mitella*
Bishops-hat* ..... *Epimedium*
Bittercress ..... *Cardamine*
Bitternut ..... *Hicoria*
Bitterroot ..... *Lewisia*
Bittersweet.... *Solanum, Celastrus*
Bittervetch ..... *Lathyrus*
Blackalder* ..... *Ilex*
Blackberry ..... *Rubus*
Blackberry-lily ..... *Pardanthus*
Black-eyed-susan ..... *Rudbeckia*
Black-eyed-susan-vine*. *Thunbergia*
Blackgum* ..... *Nyssa*
Blackhaw ..... *Viburnum*
black heart. The darkening of the heart wood of certain trees in climates of severe winters.
Blackthorn ..... *Prunus*
Bladderfern ..... *Cystopteris*
Bladdernut ..... *Staphylea*
Bladder-senna ..... *Colutea*
Bladderwort ..... *Utricularia*
Bladeapple ..... *Pereskia*
Blanketflower* ..... *Gaillardia*
Blazing-star ..... *Mentzelia*
Blazing-star* ..... *Liatris*
Blechnum (blek'-num). Tree ferns of the tropics.
Bleedingheart ..... *Dicentra*
Blistercress ..... *Erysimum*
Bloodflower ..... *Asclepias*
Bloodleaf ..... *Iresine*
Bloodroot ..... *Sanguinaria*
Blooming Sally ..... *Epilolbium*
Blue-african-lily* .... *Agapanthus*
Bluebead ..... *Clintoia*
Bluebeard ..... *Caryopteris*
Bluebell-creeper ..... *Sollya*
Bluebells ..... *Mertensia*
California* ..... *Phacelia*
English* ..... *Scilla*
Scotch* ..... *Campanula*
Spanish* ..... *Scilla*
Blueberry ..... *Vaccinium*
Blueblossom ..... *Ceanothus*
Blue-eyed-grass ..... *Sisyrinchium*
Blue-eyed-mary ..... *Collinsia*
Bluegrass ..... *Poa*
Bluelips ..... *Collinsia*
Bluets ..... *Houstonia*
Mountain Bluet ..... *Centaurea*
Blueweed ..... *Echium*
Blushwort* ..... *Aeschynanthus*
Bocconia (bok-koh'-ni-a). Plume-poppy. Tall, hardy, hebaceous perennial. Deeply lobbed leaves. Feathery masses of bloom.
Bog-asphodel* ..... *Narthecium*
Bogbean ..... *Menyanthes*
Bog-rosemary ..... *Andromeda*
Boltonia (bol-toh'-ni-a). False-starwort*. Tall, Asterlike perennials. Flowers white or pink.
Boneset ..... *Eupatorium*
bordeaux mixture. Mixture of lime, copper sulfate, and water, an all around fungicide.
boreale (boh-ree-al'-ee). Northern.
Boston-ivy*. Japanese Creeper is the correct name..... *Ampelopsis*
Botrychium (bot-rik'-i-um). Grape-fern. Hardy perennials. Finely divided fronds. Fruiting in clusters, said to resemble grapes.
Bottlebrush..... ..... *Callistemon, Metrosideros*
Bottletree ..... *Sterculia*
Bougainvillea (boo-gayn-vil'-le-a). Paperflower. Tender climbing plants. Extremely showy magenta or crimson flowers.

Bouncing-bet .....*Saponaria*

Boussingaultia (boo-sin-gault'-i-a). Maderia-vine. Tuberous-rooted climber. Treated as tender plant in extreme North.

Bouvardia (boo-vard'-i-a). Greenhouse, flowering shrubs. Fragrant. Four-petal, pink, scarlet, or white flowers. Cut flowers.

Bowmansroot (boh'-mans-root)... .....*Gillenia*

Bowstring-hemp .....*Sansevieria*

Box .....*Buxus*

Boxelder .....*Acer*

Brachycome (brak-i-koh'-me). Swan-river-daisy. Annuals. Tiny blue, pink, and white Daisies. Edging plant.

bract. A reduced leaflike organ either at the base of a leaf or flower.

Bract-tree* .....*Davidia*

Brake .....*Pteris*
Cliffbrake .....*Pellaea*

Brazilian-glory* .....*Ipomoea*

Brazilwood .....*Caesalpinia*

brevis (brev'-is). Short.

Bridalwreath .....*Spiraea*

Briza (bry'-za). Quaking Grass. Annual and perennial grasses. The flattened, Oatlike flower clusters are constantly nodding in the wind.

Brodiaea (broh-di-ee'-a) California-hyacinth*. California hardy bulbs.

Bromus (broh'-mus). Bromegrass. Hardy, ornamental, biennial grass. Good for bogs.

Broom.....*Cytisus, Genista*
Butchersbroom .....*Ruscus*
Spanish .....*Genista*
Scotch .....*Cytisus*
Weavers-broom .....*Spartium*

Broussonetia (breu-soh-nee'-shi-a). Paper-mulberry. Tree. Not hardy in extreme North. Leaves like those of Mulberry.

Browallia (broh-wahl'-i-a, or broh-wal'-i-a). Amethyst. Annual for border and greenhouse. Blue flowers.

Brown-eyed-susan .....*Rudbeckia*

Bruckenthalia (bru-ken-thal'-i-a). Spikeheath. Low shrubs. Flowers much like true Heathers.

Brugmansia (brug-man'-si-a)..... .....*Datura*

Bryonopsis (bry-on-ops'-is). Annual vine. Tiny, red and green, striped fruits.

Bryophyllum (bry-oh-fil'-lum). Airplant*. A greenhouse or tropical, juicy leaf plant. Leaves have curious ability to generate new plants in moist atmosphere. Flowers dull red, bell shaped, drooping.

Buckbean* .....*Menyanthes*

Buckbrush* .....*Symphoricarpos*

Buckeye .....*Aesculus*

Buckthorn .....*Rhamnus*
Sea-buckthorn .....*Hippophae*

buckwheat, Wild- .....*Eriogonum*

bud. A leaf, flower, or shoot before expanding.

Budding. Operation of placing a bud of one plant beneath the bark of another in such a way that it will knit with the cambium ring and grow into a branch.

Buddleia (bud'-lee-a). Butterfly-bush. Quite hardy shrubs. Long clusters of usually blue, violet, or even yellow flowers.

Buffaloberry .....*Shepherdia*

Bugbane .....*Cimicifuga*

Bugle .....*Ajuga*

Buglelily .....*Watsonia*

Bugloss .....*Anchusa*
Vipers-bugloss .....*Echium*

bulb. A true bulb is made up of fleshy scales in which food is stored.

bulbel. A small bulb produced below ground.

bulblet. A small bulb produced above ground generally in a leaf axil; example, Tiger Lily.

bullata (bul-ay'-ta). Inflated, swelling, puckered, bullate.

Bunchberry .....*Cornus*

Bunchflower .....*Melanthium*

Bunya-bunya .....*Araucaria*

Burnet .....*Sanguisorba*

Burningbush .....*Euonymus*

Bushclover .....*Lespedeza*

Bush-honeysuckle .....*Diervilla* Also name applied to nonclimbing Honeysuckles.

Butchersbroom .....*Ruscus*

*Butneria** (beut-ner'-i-a) ....*Calycanthus*

Butomus (beu'-to-mus). Flowering-rush. Hardy, aquatic, perennial plant.

Butter-and-eggs* .....*Linaria*

Butter-and-eggs Narcissus* ....Orange Phoenix Narcissus

Buttercup .....*Ranunculus*

Butterflybush .....*Buddleia*

Butterflyflower .....*Schizanthus*

Butterfly-iris* .....*Moraea*

Butterfly Orchid .....*Oncidium*

Butterfly-pea .....*Clitoria*

Butterflyweed .....*Asclepias*

Butternut .....*Juglans*

Butterwort* .....*Pinguicula*

Buttonbush .....*Cephalanthus*

Buxus (bux'-us). Box. Familiar hedging and topiary, evergreen shrub.

C

Cabomba (ka-bom'-ba). Fanwort. Submerged, aquatic perennial. Aquaria.

*Cacalia** (ka-kay'-li-a) .....*Emilia*

caerulea (see-roo'-lee-a). Dark blue.

Caesalpinia (seez-al-pin'-i-a). Brazilwood. Barbadoes-pride. Hardy in South. Brilliant red and yellow flowers, consisting principally of stamens.

caesia (seez'-i-a). Bluish gray.

caespitosa (ses-pi-toh'-sa). Tufted, growing in low dense clumps.

Cajeput-tree .....*Melaleuca*

Calabash Gourd .....*Lagenaria*

Caladium (kal-ay'-di-um). Name given to very beautiful leaved conservatory and summer-bedding, tuberous-rooted plant.

Calamus-root* .....*Acorus*

Calandrinia (kal-an-drin'-i-a). Rockpurslane. Hardy annuals, biennials, and perennials. Rose-colored flowers.

*Calamintha** .....*Satureia*

Calanthe (kal-an'-thee). Orchid usually with pink or white flowers. Bloom from base of pseudobulbs.

Calathea (kal-a-thee'-a, or kal-ath'-e-a). Greenhouse plants. Beautifully mottled leaves, green, rose, yellow, and white.

Calceolaria (kal-see-oh-lair'-i-a). Slipperwort. Greenhouse, half shrubs or bedding plants. Pouch-like red and yellow flowers, mottled and stippled with deeper colors.

Calcium in the form of lime sweetens soil, renders other plant food available, loosens clay, makes sand less porous, encourages production of nitrogen gathering bacteria, and acts slightly as a fertilizer.

calcium cyanamid. A nitrogen fertilier, 15 percent nitrogen.

calcium cyanide. A powder which generates hydrocyanic acid gas

upon contact with moist soil. Useful against moles, borers, for fumigation, as a control for most insects.

Callitris (kal-li'-tris). Cypress-pine. Tropical conifer allied to arbor-vitae. Grown in Florida as a screen.

calyx (kay'-lix). The sepals.

Calendula (kal-end'-u-la). Pot-marigold. Popular hardy annuals for garden. Cutflowers.

Calicobush* .....*Kalmia*

Calicoflower .....*Aristolochia*

California-fuchsia* ...*Zauschneria*

California-laurel .....*Umbellaria*

California-poppy ....*Eschscholtzia*

Calla .....*Zantedeschia*
Black-calla .....*Arum*

Callicarpa (kal-li-kar'-pa). Beauty-berry. Quite hardy shrubs. Grown for clusters of tiny, light-purple fruits.

Calliopsis .....*Coreopsis*

Callirhoe (kal-li-roh'-ee). Poppy-mallow. Hardy perennials. Brilliant magenta flowers. Steep slopes and perennial borders.

Callistemon (kal-li-stee'-mon). Bottlebrush. Semitropical shrubs. Interesting spikes of scarlet blooms. Resembles a bottlebrush.

Callistephus (kal-li-stee'-fus). China-aster. Popular annuals, which should always bear the name China-aster, as the perennial sorts are true Asters.

Calluna (kal-leun'-a). Scotch Heather. Miniature shrubs. Bell-shaped flowers. Beloved by the Scots.

callus. Spongy layer of cells which often covers the end of a cutting signifying that the cutting is ready to root.

Calochortus (kal-o-kort'-us). Mariposa. California and Northwest-American bulbs. Often quite hardy. Some flowers resemble Tulips. Flowers pink, yellow, and rose.

Calonyction (kal-o-nik'-ti-on). Moonflower. Tender, climbing perennial vine. Pure white flowers, opening in the evening.

Calopogon (kal-o-poh'-gon). Grass-pink Orchid. Attractive wild Orchid in northern states.

Caltha (kal'-tha). Marshmarigold. Perennial. Inhabitant of swamp regions. Yellow Buttercuplike flowers.

Calycanthus (kal-i-kanth'-us). Sweetshrub. Hardy shrub. Dull maroon, fragrant flowers.

calycina (kal-i-sy'-na). Calyx like.

Camas .....*Camassia*

campanulate (kam-pan'-u-late). Bell-shaped.

Camassia (ka-mas'-si-a). Camas, Quamash*. Hardy bulbs. Star-like, blue, pink, or white flowers.

cambium. A layer of growing cells between the bark and the wood.

Camellia (ka-meel'-li-a). Greenhouse, flowering shrubs. Noted for brilliant red, purple, and white waxlike, double flowers.

Camomile (kam'-oh-myl) *Anthemis*
False-camomile .....*Matricaria*

Campanula (kam-pan'-eu-la). Bell-flower. Annual, biennials, and herbaceous perennials. Bell-shaped flowers. Border, rockery, cutflowers.

Campion .....*Lychnis*

*Campsis** .....*Bignonia*

canadensis. This is a common species of American wildflowers and, by the first botanists of America, was frequently used as a species name for such plants as were found north of Virginia. Plants from Virginia southward were called *virginica.*

Canary-creeper .....*Tropaeolum*

Canary-bird-vine* ....*Tropaeolum*

Candleberry* .....*Myrica*

Candytuft .....*Iberis*

Candytuft, Persian* ..*Aethionema*

canescens (kan-es'-sens). Gray-hairy.

canescent (ka-nes'-sent). Gray-fuzzy.

Canna (kan-na). Tropical tuberous-rooted bedding plants with showy flowers and large leaves.

Canterbury-bells .....*Campanula*

Canyon-poppy .....*Romneya*

Cape-cowslip .....*Lachenalia*

Cape-hyacinth* .....*Galtonia*

Cape-jasmine .....*Gardenia*

Cape-marigold ....*Dimorphotheca*

capensis (ka-pen'-sis). Of the Cape of Good Hope.

Cape-pondweed .....*Aponogeton*

Cape-primrose* ....*Streptocarpus*

Cape-weddingflower ....*Dombeya*

capillary moisture. That which rises in the soil from the layers below.

Caragana (kair-a-gay'-na, or kair-a-gah'-na). Pea-shrub. Hardy shrubs. Yellow, pealike flowers.

Carbon-bisulfide. A volatile fluid generating a gas heavier than air. Used for fumigation of insect-infested seed, as well as soil pests.

Cardamine (kar-dam'-i-nee). Bittercress. Hardy, sometimes bulbous wildflowers.

Cardinal Climber .....*Quamoclit*

Cardinalflower .....*Lobelia*

Cardinals-guard* .....*Jacobinia*

Cardiospermum (kar-di-o-sperm'-um). Heartseed, Balloonvine. Annual, climbing plants. Inflated, green, balloonlike fruits.

Carica (kair'-i-ka) .....*Papaya* Tropical trees bearing large melon-like fruits containing pepsin.

Carnation .....*Dianthus*

carnea (kar'-ne-a). Flesh-colored.

carpel. Section of a compound pistil.

Carpetmoss* .....*Arenaria*

Carpinus (kar-py'-nus). Hornbeam. Hardy trees. Elmlike leaves. Beechlike trunk.

Carissa (kar-is'-sa). Amatungula. Several sorts grown for hedges in Florida and California. Leaves leathery. Plants spiny.

*Carya** (kair'-i-a) .....*Hicoria*

Caryopteris (ka-ri-op'-ter-is). Bluebeard, Verbena-shrub. Quite hardy shrubs. Bloom in late summer. Violet flowers. Varnish-scented leaves.

Caryota (ka-ri-oh'-ta). Toddy Palm. Leaves wedge-shaped, irregular at tips, which causes them to be called the Fishtail Palm.

Cassia (kash'-a or kas'-si-a). Senna. Hardy perennials and semitropical shrubs. Yellow, pealike flowers.

*Castalia** .....*Nymphaea*

Castanea (kas-tay'-ne-a, or kas-ta'-ne-a). Chestnut. Hardy trees. Prickly husks. Edible fruits.

Castilleja (kas-tel-lee'-ja). Indian Paintbrush. Painted-cup Perennial. Seldom cultivated because some are exacting in their soil requirements.

Cast-iron-plant* .....*Aspidistra*

Castor-bean .....*Ricinus*

Casuarina (kas-u-a-ry'-na). Beefwood. Australian-pine*. Australian trees. Popular in California. Leaves only minute scales.

Catalpa (ka-tal'pa). Trees. Showy, lipped flowers. Heart-shaped leaves. Long, pencil-like seedpods.

Catananche (kat-an-an'-ke). Cupids-dart. Perennials. Blue straw-flowers.

Catchfly .....*Silene*

Catclaw .....*Bignonia*

catkin. Such a flower as a Pussy Willow and Birch.

Cattail .....*Typha*

Cattleya (kat-lee'-a). Orchids. Large, showy flowers, many of which have a characteristic magenta color.

caudata (kau-day'-ta). Having a tail; tailed.

Caulophyllum (kaul-o-fil'lum). Blue Cohosh. Perennial wildflowers of North. Fine, Columbinelike leaves. Clusters of pealike, purple fruits.

Ceanothus (see-an-oh'-thus). Jersey-tea. Hardy, low shrub. White flowers. Many other species are tender and bear blue flowers, in which case they are called Blueblossom, Mountain-lilac. In the West known as Wild-lilac.

Cedar .....*Cedrus*
Stinking-cedar .....*Torreya*

Cedrus (see'-drus). True Cedar. Coniferous. Quite hardy. Leaves in clusters.

Celandine (sel'-an-dyn).....
.....*Chelidonium*

Celastrus (se-last'-rus). Bittersweet. Hardy, woody climber. Ornamental, orange fruits.

Celeriac (sel-er'-i-ak). Type of celery in which the roots instead of the stems are eaten.

Celery .....*Apium*

Wildcelery .....*Vallisneria*

Celosia (see-loh'-si-a). Cockscomb. Annuals. Showy plumes, or cock's-comblike flowerheads. Flowerheads are brilliantly colored, red or golden yellow.

Celtis (sel'-tis). Hackberry. Hardy, Elmlike trees. Orange, sweet-flavored fruits.

Centaurea (sen-tau-ree'-a, or tau'). Includes Dusty-miller, Cornflower, Sweet-sultan, Knapweed. Annuals and perennials. Thistlelike flowers are characteristic. Garden and cutflowers.

Centranthus (sen-tranth'-us). Jupitersbeard. Hardy perennials. Rosy-purple and white flowers.

Centuryplant .....*Agave*

Cephalanthus (sef-al-anth'-us). Buttonbush. Hardy shrubs. Flowers in globular heads, white, sweet scented. Leaves in whorls. Swamps.

Cerastium (ser-as'-ti-um). Snow-in-summer. Perennial. White flowers. Often gray leaves.

Cerasus (ser-as'-us).....*Prunus*

Ceratostigma (ser-at-oh-stig'-ma). Larpente Plumbago. Hardy, herbaceous, blue flowering, early autumn perennial. Rock garden, edging plant.

Cercidiphyllum (ser-si-di-fil'-lum). Katsura-tree. Hardy, upright, shrubby tree. Heart-shaped leaves.

Cercis (sur'-sis). Redbud, Judas-tree. Small trees. Purple, pealike flowers early in spring. Leaves heart-shaped.

Cereus (see'-re-us). Name applied to a great many different kinds of Cacti, especially those blooming at night.

Ceriman (ser'-i-man)....*Monstera*

Chaenomeles (ke-nom'-el-leez)....
.....*Cydonia*

Chainfern .....*Woodwardia*

Chamaecyparis (kam-ee-sip'-a-ris). Retinospora. Coniferous trees and shrubs. Generally with very fine leaves, often in flat sprays. Different from Arborvitae in that the cone scales are peltate.

Chamaedaphne (kam-e-daf'-ne). Leatherleaf. Low-growing, evergreen shrubs. Bell-shaped flowers.

*Chamaenerion** .....*Epilobium*

Chamaerops (kam-ee'-rops). Hair Palm. One of the Fan Palms.

Chaste-tree .....*Vitex*

Checkerbloom .....*Sidalcea*

Checkerlily* .....*Fritillaria*

Cheilanthes (ky-lanth'-eez). Lip-fern. Hardy, wild fern.

Cheiranthus (ky-ranth'-us). Wall-flower. Hardy and half-hardy perennials. Extremely brilliant maroon, gold, and orange four-petaled flowers.

Chelidonium (kel-i-doh'-ni-um). Celandine. Hardy perennials. Four-petaled, yellow, Poppylike flowers.

Chelone (kel-oh'-nee). Turtlehead. Hardy perennials. Mouthlike, rose or white flowers. Prefers damp situations.

Chenille-plant .....*Acalypha*

Cherry .....*Prunus*
Brush-cherry .....*Eugenia*
Cornelian-cherry .....*Cornus*
Surinam-cherry .....*Eugenia*

Cherry-laurel .....*Laurocerasus*

Cherrypie* .....Heliotrope

Chestnut .....*Castanea*
Chinese-chestnut* ..*Xanthoceras*

Chickweed* .....*Stellaria*

Chicory .....*Cichorium*

Chile-bells .....*Lapageria*

Chilopsis (chil-op'-sis). Desertwillow. Shrub hardy in S. Texas and California. Flowers trumpet-shaped, lilac, striped yellow. Dry soil.

Chimaphila (ky-maf'-i-la). Pipsissewa. Hardy, evergreen, perennial wildflower. In one sort leaves with white mid rib.

*Chimonanthus** (ky-mo-nan'-thus). .....*Meratia*

China-aster .....*Callistephus*

Chinaberry .....*Melia*

Chinese-house .....*Collinsia*

Chinese-lanternplant* ....*Physalis*

Chinese-poppy .....*Meconopsis*

Chionanthus (ky-oh-nan'-thus). Fringetree. Hardy shrubs and trees. Greenish-white flowers. Purple fruits the size of a pea.

Chionodoxa (ky-on-o-dox'-a). Glory-of-the-snow. Hardy bulbs. Blue flowers with white centers.

Chive .....*Allium*

Choisya (shwoiz'-i-a). Mexican-orange. Evergreen shrub. Hardy south of Washington. Flowers white.

chlorophyl. Green coloring matter of plants which has the power to manufacture starch.

Chokeberry .....*Aronia*

Chokecherry .....*Prunus*

Chorizema (kor-iz-ee'-ma). Greenhouse or semitropical shrub. Hollylike leaves. Pealike red and yellow flowers.

Christmasberry .....*Photinia*

Christmaspride* .....*Ruellia*

Christmas-rose .....*Helleborus*

Christ-thorn .....*Paliurus*

Chrysalidocarpus (kri-sa-li-doh-kar'-pus). Yellow Palm. Areca Palm. Ornamental palm. Yellow stems. Frequently branches freely at the base.

Chrysanthemum (kris-an'-the-mum). Includes Daisies and Pyrethrum. Annuals and perennials.

Chrysogonum (kris-og'-on-um). Goldenstar. Herbaceous perennial. Yellow Daisylike flowers.

Cibotium (sy-boh'-ti-um). Tropical Ferns. Fronds often almost 18 feet long.

Cichorium (sik-or'-i-um). Chicory, Endive. Perennial vegetables. The roots of one sort are substituted for coffee.

Cigarflower* .....*Cuphea*

Cimicifuga (si-mi-si-fu'-ga, or si-mi-sif'-u-ga). Bugbane. Hardy, herbaceous perennials. Long, candlelike spikes of bloom. Native semishady places.

Cineraria (sin-er-air-i-a)..*Senecio*

Cinnamon-vine .....*Dioscorea*

Cinquefoil (sank'-foyl) . *Potentilla*

cion (cy'-on). A branch used in grafting.

Cissus (sis'sus). Begonia Treevine. Generally greenhouse climbers. Ornamental foliage.

Cistus (sis'-tus). Rockrose. Semitropical shrubs. Showy, Roselike flowers.

Citron ..... *Citrus*

Citrus (sit'-rus). Orange, Lemon, Citron, Grapefruit. Semitropical trees. Grown for their fruits and fragrant flowers.

Cladrastis (kla-dras'-tis). Yellowwood. Hardy trees. Pealike flowers. Compound leaves. Twigs with yellow wood.

Clarkia (klar'-ki-a). West Coast annual. Four-petaled, purple, rose, and white flowers.

Clary ..... *Salvia*

Clawfern ..... *Onychium*

Claytonia (klay-toh'-ni-a). Springbeauty. Perennial wildflowers in East.

Clematis (klem'-a-tis). Virginsbower. Herbaceous and woody climbers. Attractive scarlet, purple, blue, and white flowers.

Cleome (klee-oh'-me). Spiderflower. Hardy perennials. Four-petaled, rose-purple flowers. Seed capsules on end of long hairs.

Clerodendron (kler-oh-den'-dron). Glorybower. Nearly hardy and semiclimbing shrubs. Brilliant flowers, often with calyx of contrasting color.

Clethra (kleeth'-ra). Summersweet. Hardy shrubs. White flowers.

Clianthus (kly-an'-thus). Parrotsbeak. Greenhouse, climbing plant. Very brilliant scarlet flower. Related to peas.

Cliffbreak ..... *Pellaea*

Climbing-plant species-names are frequently *scandens, sarmentosa, capreolata,* or *radicans.*

Clintonia (klin-toh'-ni-a). Bluebead. Hardy wildflower with greenish white flowers. Berries in small clusters, blue-black.

Clitoria (kli-tor'-i-a). Butterfly-pea. Nearly hardy. Semishrubby. Scarlet, pealike flowers.

Clivia (kly'-vi-a). Kafirlily. Tuberous-rooted plants for pots. Bright orange-scarlet umbels of flowers.

Clockvine ..... *Thunbergia*

Cloudgrass ..... *Agrostis*

Clover ..... *Trifolium*

Bushclover ..... *Lespedeza*

Prairieclover ..... *Petalostemum*

Red Clover ..... *Trifolium*

Tickclover ..... *Desmodium*

Clovetree ..... *Eugenia*

Clubmoss ..... *Lycopodium*

Cnicus (ny'-kus). Blessed Thistle. Hardy and half-hardy perennial. Very spiny. Leaves often veined white.

Cobaea (ko-bee'-a). Cup-and-saucer-vine. Herbaceous climber grown from seed each year in colder regions. Flowers pea-shaped, purple to green.

coccinea (kok-sin'-ee-a). Scarlet.

Cocoloba (koh-koh-loh'-ba). Seagrape.

Cockscomb ..... *Celosia*

Coconut ..... *Cocos*

Cocos (koh'-kos). Coconut. Perennial palms. Unusually graceful leaves.

Codiaeum (koh-di-ee'-um). Croton. Greenhouse pot, and tropical bedding plants. Very brilliantly colored orange, red, yellow, and green leaves.

coelestina (see-les-ty'-na). Skyblue.

Coelogyne (see-loj'-i-ne). Orchid, with globular pseudo-bulbs. Flowers with rather drooping petals.

Coffeetree, Kentucky . *Gymnocladus*

Cohosh, Blue ..... *Caulophyllum*

Coix (koh'-ix). Jobs-tears. Annual grass. Large, gray seeds used for teething beads.

Colchicum (kol'-ki-kum, or kol'-shi-kum). Autumn-crocus. Hardy, flowering cormous plant. Leaves produced in spring. Lavender flowers.

Coleus (koh'-le-us). Tender perennials. Bedding plants. Brilliantly colored leaves.

Colletia (kol-lee'-ti-a). Anchor-plant. Evergreen, semitropical shrubs. Branches armed with large spines.

Collinsia (kol-lin'-si-a). Blue-eyed-mary. Annuals. Lipped flowers, upper and lower lip of different color.

*Collomia** (kol-loh'-mi-a)....*Gilia*

Colocasia (kol-o-kay'-si-a). Elephants-ear, Taro, Dasheen. Popular tuberous-rooted, bedding plant. Tremendous size leaves.

Colors. In designating colors the following species names are used: *alba,* white; *argentea,* silver; *aurantiaca,* orange; *aurea,* yellow; *azurea,* blue; *bicolor,* two colors; *caerulea,* blue; *candida,* white; *cardinale,* cardinal; *carnea,* flesh color; *chrysa-,* gold; *cinerea,* ashen; *coccinea,* crimson; *coelestis,* sky blue; *concolor,* one color; *discolor,* of different colors; *flava,* light yellow; *glauca,* bluish or grayish due to powdery surface; *lurida,* pale, wan, dull; *lutea,* yellow; *nigra,* black; *nivea,* snow; *purpurea,* purple; *rosea,* rose; *rubra,* red; *sanguinea,* blood; *sulphureum,* sulfur; *variegata,* green and white; *versicolor,* changing color; *violacea,* violet; *virida,* green.

Columbia-barrenwort*. *Vancouveria*

Columbine .....*Aquilegia*

Colutea (ko-leu'-te-a). Bladder-senna. Hardy shrubs. Pealike, yellow flowers. Bronze pods.

Commelina (kom-mel-y'-na). Day-flower. Weed. Juicy leaves and stems as a Wandering-jew. Bright blue, two-petaled flowers.

communis (kom-meu'-nis). Common, general, gregarious.

comosa (kom-oh'-sa). With long hair.

compacta (kom-pak'-ta). Compact, dense.

companion cropping. Crops which are grown together to conserve space.

Compassplant .....*Silphium*

complete flower. One in which stamens, pistils, petals, and sepals are present.

composite flower. A Daisylike flower.

compound leaf. A leaf made up of a number of separate leaflets.

Comptonia (komp-toh'-ni-a). Sweet-fern. Pinnatifid, sweet-scented leaves.

concolor (kon-kul'-or). Uniform in color.

Coneflower .....*Rudbeckia*
Hedgehog-coneflower..*Echinacea*
Purple-coneflower*....*Echinacea*

Conehead .....*Strobilanthes*

conifers. Members of the Pine family which are generally evergreen but always bear cones or modifications of such.

*Conoclinum** (koh-noh-kly'-num). .....*Eupatorium*

conspicua (kon-spik'-eu-a). Conspicuous, marked.

Convallaria (kon-val-lair'-i-a). Lily-of-the-valley. Hardy perennial. Popular for shade because of its fragrant, bell-shaped flowers.

Convovulvus (kon-vol'-veu-lus). Bindweed. Herbaceous climbing plants.

Copper carbonate. Fungicide used for mildews.

Copperleaf .....*Acalypha*

Coprosma (kop-roz'-ma). Tasmanian-currant*. Evergreen shrub of semitropics. Egg-shaped, gray-spotted and variegated leaves. Fruit coral-red.

Coralbean .....*Erythrina*

Coralbells .....*Heuchera*

Coralberry .....*Symphoricarpos*

Coraldrops .....*Bessera*

Coralblow .....*Russelia*

Coraltree* .....*Erythrina*

*Corchorus** (kor'-kor-us)..*Kerria*

cordate. Heart-shaped.

Cordyline (kor-di-ly'-nee, or kor-di-li'-nee). Dracena. Greenhouse pot plants. Ornamental, colored foliage.

Coreopsis (kor-e-op'-sis). Tickseed, Calliopsis. Annuals and perennials. Brilliant yellow flowers, often spotted scarlet and maroon.

Corktree .....*Phellodendron*

corm. A solid, bulblike structure; example, Gladiolus.

cormel. A small corm borne upon a large one.

Corn, Indian.....*Zea*

Cornelian-cherry (kor-neel'-yan).. .....*Cornus*

Cornflower .....*Centaurea*

Corn-marigold ...*Chrysanthemum*

Cornus (kor'-nus). Dogwood. Cornelian-cherry. Hardy trees and shrubs. Beautiful large flowers. Some with attractive foliage, and others with ornamental white, red, and blue fruit.

cornuta (kor-neu'-ta). Horned.

corolla (kor-ol'-la). Collective name for petals taken together.

coronaria (kor-oh-nair'-i-a). Used for or belonging to garlands.

Coronilla (kor-oh-nil'-la). Crown-vetch. Hardy perennials and tender shrubs. Flowers pealike, always in dense clusters at end of stem.

corrosive sublimate (mercuric chloride). Splendid germicide for sterilizing wounds of trees and seeds.

Cortaderia (kor-ta-der'-i-a). Pampasgrass. Nearly hardy. Ornamental grass. Extremely showy plumose heads.

*Corydalis** (ko-rid'-a-lis). Fumaria. Hardy perennials. Related to Bleedingheart. Leaves and stems juicy. Flowers generally purple, yellow, or pink.

Corylus (kor'-i-lus). Hazelnut, Filbert. Hardy shrubs. Some sorts with golden and bronze foliage, others grown for nuts.

corymb. A flat topped flower cluster resembling umbel. (See page 88.)

Cosmos (koz'-mos). Tall annual. Late blooming, unless early flowering varieties are chosen.

*cotinus** (ko-ty'-nus, or kot'-i-nus) .....*Rhus*

Cotoneaster (koh-toh-nee-as'-ter). Hardy and semihardy shrubs. Grown for splendid flowers, red and black fruits, and in semitropics many with evergreen leaves.

Cotton .....*Gossypium*
Lavender-cotton .....*Santolina*

Cottonthistle .....*Onopordon*

Cottonwood .....*Populus*

Cotyledon (kot-i-lee'-don). One of the Hen-and-chickens. Greenhouse and semitropical plants. Rosette of leaves. Brilliant spikes of scarlet flowers.

Coventry-bells .....*Campanula*

Cow-parsnip .....*Heracleum*

Cowslip .....*Primula*
American-cowslip*..*Dodecatheon*
Cape-cowslip .....*Lachenalia*
Virginia-cowslip* ....*Mertensia*

Crab .....*Malus*

Crabs-eye* .....*Abrus*

Cranberrybush .....*Viburnum*
Cranesbill .....*Geranium*
Crapemyrtle .....*Lagerstroemia*
Crassula (kras'-seu-la). Greenhouse, juicy-leaved plants. Resembles *Cotyledon.*
Crataegus (kra-tee'-gus). Hawthorn. Horizontal branched, hardy trees. White or rose flowers. Profuse red fruits.
Creamcups .....*Platystemon*
Creamsacs* .....*Othocarpus*
Creeping-charlie* .....*Lysimachia*
crenate. Shallow, round teeth.
Crinkleroot .....*Dentaria*
Crinum (kry'-num). Includes Milk-and-wine-lily*. Tender bulbs. The largest of all of the bulbs are produced by *Crinums.*
crispa (kris'-pa). Crisped, curled.
Crocus (kroh'-kus). Hardy, cormous plants. Very early spring or late fall flowering. Purple, yellow, and white flowers.
-crocus, Autumn.....*Colchicum*
cross. The offspring resulting from breeding two flowers.
Crossvine .....*Bignonia*
Crosswort .....*Crucianella*
Croton .....*Codiaeum*
Crowberry .....*Empetrum*
Crowndaisy .....*Chrysanthemum*
Crown-imperial .....*Fritillaria*
Crown-of-thorns* .....*Euphorbia*
Crownvetch .....*Coronilla*
Crowpoison .....*Zygadenus*
Crucianella (kreu-si-an-el'-la). Crosswort. Hardy perennials. Very fragrant, four-petaled, pink flowers. Whorled leaves. Plants often skunklike in odor. Rockery.
cruenta (kreu-en'-ta). Bloody.
Cryptomeria (krip-toh-mer'-i-a). Hardy, evergreen, coniferous trees. Spiny foliage.
Cuckooflower .....*Cardamine*
Cucumber .....*Cucumis*
Mock-cucumber ....*Echinocystis*
Squirting-cucumber ...*Ecballium*
Cucumber-root .....*Mediola*
Cucumbertree .....*Magnolia*
Cucumis (keu-keu'-mis). Cucumber, Melon. Popular annual fruits and vegetables.
Cucurbita (keu-kur'-bi-ta). Gourd Squash, Pumpkin. Popular edible and ornamental fruits.
Cudweed .....*Artemisa*
Culvers-physic .....*Veronica*
Cup-and-saucer-vine* .....*Cobaea*
Cupfern .....*Dennstedtia*
Cupflower .....*Nierembergia*
Cuphea (keu'-fee-a). Includes Red-white-and-blue-flower, and Firecrackerplant*. Annual or perennial greenhouse, bedding plant, or semitropical plants. Generally with tubular, brilliantly colored flowers.
Cupidone* .....*Catananche*
Cupids-dart .....*Catananche*
Cupressus (keu-pres'-sus). Cypress. Hardy and semihardy, evergreen conifers. Includes Italian and Monterey Cypress. Popular in semitropics.
Currant .....*Ribes*
Tasmanian-currant ...*Coprosma*
cuspidate. With a cusp or sharp, stiff point.
Custard-apple .....*Annona*
Cyathea (sy-a-thee'-a). Treefern. Greenhouse or tropical tree-fern. Long, finely divided fronds.
Cycas (sy'-kas). Sago Cycas. Between ferns and conifers. Large cone. Stiff, somewhat Palmlike, leaves.
Cyclamen (syk'-la-men). Cormous, greenhouse and rock-garden plants. Bright-colored, inverted flowers.

Cydonia (sy-doh'-ni-a). Quince. Flowering and fruiting, hardy, small trees and shrubs.

cyme. Broad, flat-topped, flower cluster, the central flowers of which open first. See page 88.

Cynara (syn'-a-ra). Artichoke, Cardoon. Globe Artichoke. Cultivated for their edible flower heads. Cardoons cultivated for the blanched stalks of their leaves.

Cynoglossum (syn-o-glos'-sum). Houndstongue. Annuals and perennials. Cultivated in several forms for their blue, Forget-me-notlike flowers.

Cyperus (sy-pee'-rus). Umbrella-sedge, Papyrus. Ornamental sedges. Hardy or tender. Often in boggy places.

Cypress ..... *Cupressus*
Summer-cypress ..... *Kochia*
Cypress-pine ..... *Callitris*
Cypressvine ..... *Quamoclit*

Cypripedium (si-pri-pee'-di-um). Ladyslipper, Moccasinflower. Group of Orchids with pouchlike flowers. Some hardy, others tropical.

Cyrtomium (sur-toh'-mi-um). Hollyfern. Ferns with glossy fronds, not divided as deeply as most others.

Cystopteris (sis-top'-ter-is). Bladderfern. Hardy ferns. Some with small bulblets on the fronds.

Cytisus (sit'-i-sus). Broom. Pealike, hardy and tender shrubs. Related to Genista. Includes the Scotch Broom.

D

Daboecia (da-bee'-si-a). Irish Heath. Evergreen shrubs. Rock gardens. Acid soil.

Daffodil ..... *Narcissus*
Peruvian-daffodil* . *Hymenocallis*

Dahlia (dahl'-i-a, *not* dale'-e-a nor dal'-ya). Tuberous-rooted, summer-flowering plant.
Climbing-dahlia ..... *Hidalgoa*

Dahoon (da'-hoon) ..... *Ilex*

Daisy ..... *Chrysanthemum*
Blue-eye-African* ..... *Arctotis*
English ..... *Bellis*
Globedaisy ..... *Globularia*
Michaelmas-daisy* ..... *Aster*
Orange-African* . *Dimorphotheca*
Swan-river-daisy ... *Brachycome*
Transvaal-daisy* ..... *Gerbera*
Veldt-daisy* ..... *Gerbera*

Daisytree ..... *Olearia*

damping-off. A juvenile disease of plants which causes them to decay at the surface of the soil.

Danesblood ..... *Campanula*

Dangleberry ..... *Gaylussacia*

Daphne (daf'-ne). Garlandflower. Low growing, fragrant-flowered shrubs.

Darlingtonia (dar-ling-toh'-ni-a). California Pitcherplant. Hardy herbaceous plant. Insectivorous. Pitcher borne on summit of leaves.

Dasheen ..... *Colocasia*

Date ..... *Phoenix*

Datura (day-teu'-ra). Floripondio, Angeltrumpet. Annuals and tender shrubs. Large trumpet-shaped, white, yellow, and purple flowers. Includes Jimsonweed.

Davallia (da-val'-li-a). Ballfern. Rabbitsfoot Fern. Greenhouse. Very finely divided fronds. Root stocks generally as tho covered with fur.

Davidia (day-vi'-di-a). Dovetree. Hardy tree. Curious pendulous, white flowers showy because of one large bract.

Dawnflower ..... *Ipomoea*

Dayflower ..... *Commelina*

Daylily .....*Hemerocallis*

Deadnettle .....*Lamium*

debilis (dee-bil'-lis). Weak, frail.

deca- (deka-). Ten. Example, *decapetalus,* ten-petals.

deciduous (de-sid'-eu-us). With parts falling at maturity.

Decodon (dek'-o-don). Waterwillow. Perennial, aquatic, flowering plant. Leaves in whorls.

decompound. More than once compound.

Decumaria (dek-u-mair'-i-a). Often called Climbing-hydrangea, which is *Schizophragma.* Hardy, woody climber.

decurrent (dee-kur'-rent). Ridge or extension down the stem.

decussate (dek-eu-sayt). To form a cross.

Deerberry* .....*Mitchella*

Delphinium (del-fin'-i-um). Larkspur. Hardy annuals and perennials. Typical border plants.

*Dendrium** .....*Leiophyllum*

Dendrobium (den-droh'-bi-um). Orchids with canelike pseudobulbs.

Dennstedtia (denn-sted'-ti-a). Cupfern. Hardy ferns, one species of which is known as Hay-scented Fern.

Dentaria (den-tair'-i-a). Toothwort, Crinkleroot. Hardy, perennial wildflowers of East.

dentate. Sharp, large teeth.

Deodar .....*Cedrus*

Desertcandle .....*Eremurus*

Desertwillow .....*Chilopsis*

Desmodium (des-moh'-di-um). Tick-clover. An interesting species is *Desmodium gyrans,* Telegraph-plant, whose leaves are sensitive so that they are constantly moving during sunshine. Grenehouse climber. Our weeds known as Beggars-tick are also *Desmodium.* The shrubby sorts often called *Desmodium* are really *Lespedeza.*

Deutzia (doit'-zi-a, or deut'-zi-a). Popular hardy shrubs noted for their abundant flowering.

Devilstongue ....*Amorphophallus*

Devils-walkingstick .....*Aralia*

Dewberry .....*Rubus*

Diamondflower .....*Ionopsidium*

Dianthus (dy-an'-thus). Pink, Carnation, Sweet-william. Perennials and annuals. Garden, edging, rockery, and cutflowers.

Diascia (dy-as'-ki-a). Twinspur. Annual. Rosy-pink, two-spurred flowers.

Dicentra (di-sen'-tra). Bleeding-heart, Squirrelcorn, Dutchmans-breeches. Perennials. Juicy leaved. Border and wildflowers. Generally grow in woodsy situations.

dichotomous (dy-kot'-o-mus). Forked, equally two-branched.

dicotyledons. Plants, such as Apple, Rose, Lilac, and Daisy, which have their flower parts in multiples of 4 or 5, a cambium ring in the stem, and netted veined leaves.

Dictamnus (dik-tam'-nus). Gas-plant,* Fraxinella. Hardy herbaceous perennial. Flowers purple or white. Seed capsules emit a gas which ignites when touched with a match on muggy evenings.

*Didiscus** (di-dis'-kus).*Trachymene*

Dieffenbachia (deef-fen-bahk'-i-a). Tuftroot. Greenhouse perennial. Variegated leaves. Common name of Dumbcane derived from fact that when leaves are chewed, they cause a swelling of the tongue.

*Dielytra** (dy-el'-it-ra)...*Dicentra*

Diervilla (dy-er-vil'-la). Bush-honeysuckle is also the name applied to the nonclimbing sorts of Honeysuckles or Lonicera. Native, low-growing shrubs. Yellow flowers. Opposite leaves.

Digitalis (dij-i-tay'-lis). Foxglove. Perennial and biennial border plants. Fingerlike flowers.

digitata (dij-i-tay'-ta). Digitate, compound in form like the fingers.

digitate. Handlike.

Dill .....Anethum

Dimorphotheca (dy-mor-fot'-he-ka). Cape-marigold. Annual. Daisylike flowers, white or orange. Frequently called the Orange-african-daisy*.

Dingleberry .....Vaccinium

dicœcious (dy-ee'-shus). Stamens and pistils present on different plants, in other words, plants which are either male or female but not both.

Dionaea (dy-o-nee'-a). Venus Fly-trap. Herbaceous, aquatic, insectivorous perennials. Leaves two-lobed, margined with teeth, and sensitive.

Dioscorea (dy-os-kor'-ea). Yam, Cinnamon-vine. Tender, tuberous-rooted, climbing perennials. Tubers edible.

Diospyros (dy-os'-per-os). Persimmon. Hardy and semihardy trees. Delicious edible fruits, acrid until frosted.

Dirca (dir'-ka). Leatherwood. Hardy, low shrub of tree form. Extremely tough, socketed branchlets.

disbudding. Removing side buds to throw strength into main bud.

discolor (dis'-koh-lor). Of two or of different colors.

Dishcloth-gourd* .....*Luffa*

distachyus (dis-tak'-i-us). Two-ranked, with leaves or flowers in ranks on opposite sides of stem.

distinct. When applied to plants, means free, not united, separate.

Dittany* .....*Dictamnus*

divaricata (dy-vair-i-kay'-ta). Spreading, widely divergent.

Dodecatheon (doh-de-kath'-ee-on). Shootingstar. Hardy, herbaceous perennials. Inverted flowers produced in umbels.

Dogbane .....*Apocynum*

Dogtooth-violet* .....*Erythronium*

Dogwood .....*Cornus*

Dolichos (dol'-i-kos). Hyacinth-bean. Annual, climbing bean. Flowers and bean-pods purple.

Dombeya (dom-bay'-a). Tropical trees and shrubs. Flowers often crowded into dense heads, scarlet or white.

dominant character. In breeding two different plants together, certain characteristics dominate over the other parent. Recessive characters are those hidden by the dominant ones.

dormant. Resting, not in growth.

dormant buds are buds which are resting. Usually they are below the tip of the branch and will not develop unless the tip buds are removed.

Doronicum (dor-on'-i-kum). Leopardbane. Hardy, herbaceous perennials. Yellow, Daisylike flowers.

Douglas-fir .....*Pseudotsuga*

Dovetree .....*Davidia*

Draba (dray'-ba). Whitlowgrass. Hardy perennials. Yellow or white flowers. Rockery.

Dracaena (dra-see'-na). Dracena. Related to *Cordyline*. Greenhouse, ornamental-leaved pot plants.

Dracocephalum (dray-ko-sef'-a-lum). Dragonhead. Hardy perennials. Flowers blue or purple.

Dragonhead .....*Dracocephalum*

Dragonroot .....*Arisaema*

Dragontree .....*Dracaena*

Dropwort .....*Filipendula*

Drosera (dros'-er-a). Sundew. Greenhouse and hardy perennial, insectivorous plants.

drupe. A stone fruit or a one-seeded fruit.

Dryas (dry'-as). Mountain-avens*. Hardy evergreen, trailing plants. Leaves gray beneath. Yellow flowers, followed by plumose seedheads. Rockery.

Dryopteris (dry-op'-ter-is). Wood-fern, Male Fern, Oakfern, Beech-fern. Common, widely distributed group of wild Ferns.

dulcis (dul'-sis). Sweet.

Dumbcane* ..... *Dieffenbachia*

Dusty-miller ..... *Centuraea*

Dutchmans-breeches ..... *Dicentra*

Dutchmans-pipe ..... *Aristolochia*

Dyers-woad* ..... *Isatis*

E

Eardrops ..... *Dicentra*

Easterbells ..... *Stellaria*

Ebony
Green-ebony ..... *Lacaranda*

Ecballium (ek-bal'-li-um). Squirting-cucumber. Annual climber. Spiny fruits filled with fluid.

Eccremocarpus (ek-kre-mo-kar'-pus). Gloryflower. Nearly hardy, climbing plant. Scarlet flowers. Related to the Trumpetcreeper.

Echeveria (ek-e-veer'-i-a). Hen-and-chickens. Related to *Cotyledon*. Juicy, rosettelike plant.

Echinacea (e-ky-nay'-se-a). Hedgehog-coneflower, Purple-coneflower*. Hardy perennials. Daisy-like flowers. Purple, drooping, ray florets, and spiny quill-like center.

Echinocystis (e-ky-noh-sis'-tis). Mock-cucumber. Tender annual vine. Prickly fruits.

Echinops (e-ky'-nops). Globethistle. Hardy biennials and perennials. Spiny, violet, violet-blue flowers. Spiny, bluish-gray leaves.

Echium (ek'-i-um). Vipers-bugloss. Hardy annuals, biennials, and perennials.

ecology. The study of the relation between a plant and its environment.

Edelweiss ..... *Leontopodium*

edula (ed'-eu-la). Edible.

Eggplant ..... *Solanum*

Eglantine ..... *Rosa*

Eichhornia (yk-hor'-ni-a). Water-hyacinth. Tender, floating, aquatic plants. Leaves with inflated petioles. Flowers lavender, in long clusters.

Elaeagnus (el-ee-ag'-nus). Russian-olive. Silverberry. Hardy and nearly hardy shrubs. Leaves often gray or variegated with white. Fruits often red or yellow, and ornamental. Silvery-gray scales on the stems are quite distinctive.

elata (ee-lay'-ta). Tall.

elatior (ee-lay'-ti-or). Taller.

Elder ..... *Sambucus*

Elecampane (el-e-cam'-pane). *Inula*

elegans (el'-e-ganz). Elegant.

Elephants-ear ..... *Colocasia*

Elfenherb* ..... *Cuphea*

Elm ..... *Ulmus*

Elodea (el-oh-dee'-a). Waterweed. Aquatic, submerged plant. Frequently used in aquarium.

Elsholtzia (el-sholtz'-i-a). Mint-shrub*. Mintlike shrub. Blooms in late summer. Quite hardy.

Emilia (e-mil'-i-a). Tasselflower. Annual. Orange and scarlet tassel-like flowers.

Empetrum (em'-pe-trum). Crowberry. Hardy evergreen shrubs. Black berries. Acid soil.

Empress-tree* .....*Paulownia*

emulsion. A liquid in which minute particles of oil remain in suspension. Milk is an emulsion.

Endive .....*Cichorium*

Enkianthus (en-ki-an'-thus). Hardy, acid-soil shrub. Bell-shaped, pink flowers.

Epaulette-tree (ep'au-let)..... .....*Pterostyrax*

Epigaea (ep-i-gee'-a). Trailing-arbutus. Hardy evergreen shrub. Delightfully fragrant flowers. A fast disappearing wildflower. Always acid soil.

Epilobium (ep-i-loh'-bi-um). Willow-weed, Blooming Sally, Fireweed*. Perennial. Magenta flowers. Spring up in any burned over woods.

Epimedium (ep-i-mee'-di-um). Bishops-hat. Hardy, herbaceous perennial. Dainty, crimson, yellow, purple, or white flowers, which last a long time. Rockery.

Epiphyte. Plant which grows upon another but does not derive its food from that plant.

Eranthis (ee-ran'-this). Winter-aconite. Hardy, tuberous-rooted, late-winter, yellow-flowered plant.

Eremurus (er-e-meu'-rus). Desert-candle, Kingspear*. Tuberous-rooted. Often 10 feet tall. Flowers starlike, in long, dense racemes flowering for a long time.

Erianthus (er-i-an'-thus). Ravenna Grass. Hardy, ornamental, perennial grass. Similar to Pampas-grass, but less ornamental, tall, hardy.

Erica (e-ry'-ka, or er'-i-ka). Heath. Hardy and tender, evergreen shrubs. Acid soil. Moist climate.

Erigenia (er-i-jee'-ni-a). Pepper-and-salt*, Harbinger-of-spring. Bulbous-rooted. Late winter flowering. Flowers black and white.

Erigeron (ee-rij'-er-on). Fleabane. Annual and perennial. Daisylike, purple, pink, and white flowers.

Erinus (ee-ry'-nus). Liver-balsam. Perennial. Lipped, violet-blue flowers. Six inches tall. Rockery.

Eriogonum (er-i-og'-o-num). Wild-buckwheat. Hardy herbaceous perennials. Related to Buckwheat. Golden-yellow flowers. Native of western mountains.

Eriophorum (er-i-of'-or-um). Cottongrass. Hardy, aquatic, perennial grass. Ornamental quality due to cottony tufts at the tips of stems.

Eritrichium* (er-i-trik'-i-um.) Fairy-forget-me-not. Hardy perennial, alpine plant. Difficult to cultivate. Flowers sky-blue and yellow.

Erodium (er-oh'-di-um). Heronbill. Hardy perennial. Flowers violet, magenta. Related to Geranium.

Eryngium (e-ring'-i-um). Seaholly. Hardy perennials. Spiny, gray or steel-blue leaves. Flower-heads purple and blue, surrounded by spiny bracts.

Erysimum (ur-is'-i-mum). Blistercress. Annual, biennial, and perennial. Reddish-orange, sulphur-yellow, four-petaled flowers. Related to Wallflower.

Erythrina (er-i-thry'-na). Coral-tree. Woody plants but generally with herbaceous tops. Commonest sorts with showy, red, pea-like flowers.

erythro- (er-ith'-roh-). Red. Example, *erythrocarpus,* red-fruited.

Erythronium (er-i-throh'-ni-um). Troutlily, Glacierlily, Dogtooth-violet*, Yellow-adderstongue*. Bulbous wildflowers, and California perennials.

Escallonia (es-kal-loh'-ni-a). Evergreen shrubs. Cultivated in semi-tropics. Flowers red, rosy-purple, and white.

Eschscholtzia (e-skoltz'-i-a). California-poppy. Hardy annuals. Yellow, brilliant crimson, and scarlet flowers.

esculenta (es-keu-len'-ta). Edible.

espalier fruit (es-pal'-yer). Fruit trees trained upon a flat rack.

Eucalyptus (eu-ka-lip'-tus). Australian Gum, Blue Gum*. Semi-tropical, evergreen trees. Very rapid growing. Most plant parts with pungent odor.

Eucharis (eu'-kair-is). Amazonlily. Greenhouse, bulbous, flowering plants. White flowers, with trumpet in the center somewhat like a Narcissus.

Eucommonia (eu-kohm'-mi-a). Hardy Rubber. Hardy small trees. Elmlike leaves, so much permeated with rubber that when they are broken, the various sections hang together by threads of rubber.

Eugenia (eu-jeen'-i-a). Subtropical, evergreen shrubs. Frequently cultivated on Pacific Coast and on South for hedges, clipped formal specimens, because of attractive foliage. Various kinds known as Clovetree, Malabar-plum, Australian Brush-cherry, Surinam-cherry.

Eulalia (eu-lay'-li-a) . . *Miscanthus*

Euonymus (eu-on'-i-mus). Spindle-tree*, Wintercreeper, Burning-bush. Hardy shrubs, some evergreen. Good foliage. Attractive orange or scarlet Bittersweet-like fruits. Some are climbers.

Eupatorium (eu-pa-tor'-i-um). Mistflower, Thoroughwort, Boneset, Joe-pye-weed. Perennials, and sometimes shrubby plants. White or purple, tassel-like flowers.

Euphorbia (eu-for'-bi-a). Spurge, Poinsettia, Snow-on-the-mountain, Scarletplume. Hardy perennials and greenhouse shrubs, and herbaceous plants. Flowers often inconspicuous, but surrounded by showy, brilliant red and yellow bracts. Stems exude milky fluid.

Eustoma (eu-sto'-ma). Prairiegentian. Related to Gentians. Annuals and biennials. Blue, purple or white flowers.

Evening-primrose . . . . . *Oenothera*

evergreens. Plants which hold their leaves thru the winter; there are broadleaf evergreens (Rhododendron), Narrowleaf flowering evergreens (Heather), and conifers (Pine).

Everlasting . . . . . *Helichrysum*
Mangles . . . . . *Helipterum*
Pearl . . . . . *Anaphalis*
Rose . . . . . *Helipterum*
Winged . . . . . *Ammobium*

evolution, theory of. The theory that all plants and animals have changed from lower forms of life.

*Evonymus** . . . . . *Euonymus*

Exacum (ex'-a-kum). Greenhouse annuals and perennials. Related to Gentian. Flowers violet or purple.

excisa (ek-sy'-sa). Excised, cut away.

excurrent. A tree with the trunk which extends thru to the top of the tree.

Exochorda (ex-o-kor'-da). Pearl-bush. Hardy shrubs. Flowers white, in long clusters. Globular, pearl-like buds.

F

Fagus (fay'-gus). Beech. Trees, grown for their green or copper leaves, and for their attractive trunks, and for their timber.

False-dragonhead ....*Physostegia*
False-indigo .....*Amorpha*
False-spirea .....*Sorbaria*
False-starwort* .....*Boltonia*
Fanwort .....*Cabomba*
Farewell-to-spring .....*Godetia*

farinosa (fair-i-noh'-sa). Mealy, powdery.

fascicle. A close cluster of roots or flowers.

Featherfleece .....*Stenanthium*

Felicia (fe-lis'-i-a). Shrubby, blue Daisy. Grown as a tender bedder or in greenhouses.

Fennelflower* .....*Nigella*

Fern
Adderstongue ....*Ophioglossum*
Asparagus-fern*. Fern-asparagus
Ballfern .....*Davallia*
Beechfern .....*Dryopteris*
Birdsnest .....*Asplenium*
Bladderfern .....*Cystopteris*
Boston .....*Nephrolepsis*
Brake .....*Pteris*
Chainfern .....*Woodwardia*
Christmas .....*Polystichum*
Cinnamon .....*Osmunda*
Clawfern .....*Onychium*
Cliffbrake .....*Pellaea*
Climbing .....*Lygodium*
Cupfern .....*Dennstedtia*
Goldfern .....*Pityrogramma*
Grapefern .....*Botrychium*
Hay-scented .....*Dennstedtia*
Holly .....*Pityrogramma*
Interrupted .....*Osmunda*
Lady .....*Athryium*
Lipfern .....*Cheilanthes*
Maidenhair .....*Adiantum*
Oak .....*Dryopteris*
Male .....*Dryopteris*
Polypody .....*Polypodium*
Rabbitsfoot* .....*Davallia*
Resurrection* .....*Polypodium*
Royal .....*Osmunda*
Sensitive .....*Onoclea*
Silver .....*Pityrogramma*
Spleenwort .....*Asplenium*
Sweetfern .....*Comptonia*
Swordfern .....*Nephrolepis*
Treefern ....*Alsophila, Cyathea*
Turnip .....*Angiopteris*
Wood .....*Dryopteris*

ferox (fee'-rox). Ferocious, very thorny.

fertilizer, complete. One containing nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash sold with such figures as 3–6–10 or variations, meaning 3 percent nitrogen, 6 percent phosphorus, and 10 percent potash.

Ferula (fur'-eu-la). Giantfennel. Hardy herbaceous perrenial with very finely cut leaves. Related to the Carrot.

Fescue .....*Festuca*

Festuca (fes-teu'-ka). Fescue. Low grasses, and one of the hardy, perennial grasses. The Blue Fescue is a good edging plant.

Fetterbush .....*Pieris*
Feverfew-camomile ....*Matricaria*

Ficus (fy'-kus). Fig. India Rubber-tree. Tender trees, and pot shrubs. Milky fluid. One sort bears the edible fig. All kinds contain rubber.

Fig .....*Ficus*
Figmarigold..*Mesembryanthemum*
Filbert .....*Corylus*

fili- (fil'-i-). Bearing filaments or threads. Ex., *filifolius,* thread leaves.

Filipendula (fil-i-pen'-deu-la). Meadowsweet. Hardy perennial. White or pink, feathery masses of bloom.

fimbriate. Fringed.

Fir .....*Abies*
Firecrackerplant* .....*Cuphea*
Firepink .....*Silene*

Fireplant*, Mexican ....*Euphorbia*
Firethorn .....*Pyracantha*
Fireweed* .....*Epilobium*
Fishtail Palm .....*Caryota*
Fivefinger* .....*Potentilla*
Fittonia (fit-toh'-ni-a). Greenhouse, perennial, trailing plants. Leaves dark green, with red or white veins.
Flag* .....*Iris*
Flameflower* .....*Bignonia*
Flame-of-the-woods* .....*Ixora*
Flaming Trumpet .....*Bignonia*
Flamingoflower .....*Anthurium*
flava (flay'-va). Yellow.
Flax .....*Linum*
Flaxlily .....*Phormium*
Fleabane .....*Erigeron*
Fleeceflower .....*Polygonum*
Fleecevine .....*Polygonum*
Floatingheart .....*Nymphioides*
flora. The plants, or a book describing the plants, of a region.
-flora (floh'ra). -flower.
flore-pleno (floh-re-plee'-noh). With full or double flowers.
floret. The Daisy is made up of a dense cluster of small individual flowers—these are florets, the ones in the center are known as disk florets; those on the outside, which are generally more showy, are ray florets.
florida (floh'-rid-a). Flowering, full of flowers.
Floripondio .....*Datura*
Flossflower* .....*Ageratum*
Flowerfence .....*Caesalpinia*
Flowering-maple* .....*Abutilon*
Flowering-rush .....*Butomus*
Flower-of-an-hour .....*Hibiscus*
Flower-of-Jove .....*Lychnis*
Flytrap, Venus .....*Dionaea*
Foamflower .....*Tiarella*
foetida (fee'-tid-a). Fetid, bad-smelling.
-folia (foh'-li-a). Leaf.
foliaceous. Sepals which are leaf-like.
foliata (foh-li-ay'-ta). With leaves.
-foliate. Having leaves; as *trifoliate*, three-leaved.
follicle (fol'-li-kle). Dry fruits which open along one line only.
Forget-me-not .....*Myosotis*
Chinese* .....*Cynoglossum*
Fairy-forget-me-not. *Eritrichium*
formosa (for-moh'-sa). Beautiful, handsome.
Forsythia (for-sy'-thi-a). Golden-bells*. Popular, yellow-flowered shrubs.
Four-o'clock .....*Mirabilis*
Foxglove .....*Digitalis*
Fragaria (fra-gair'-i-a). Strawberry. Hardy, fruit-bearing, trailing plants.
Francoa (frank-koh'-a). Maidens-wreath*. Tender perennial. Red or white flowers.
Frangipani (fran-gi-pan'-i).....
.....*Plumeria*
Franklinia (fran-klin'-i-a). Gordonia*. Rare tree of Georgia or Alabama. Hardy as far North as Philadelphia.
Franxinella* .....*Dictamnus*
Fraxinus (frax'-in-us). Ash. Hardy trees. Ornamental. Good timber.
Freesia (free'-si-a). Greenhouse bulbs. White flowers. Some varieties pink, purple, and yellow.
Fremontia (free-mon'-ti-a). Flowering shrubs, native of West Coast. Large yellow flowers.
frigida (frij'-i-da). Cold, of cold regions.
Fringetree .....*Chionanthus*

Fritillaria (frit-il-lair'-i-a). Crown-imperial, Frillary, Guinea-hen-flower*. Hardy, bulbous plants. Crown-imperial with clusters of bell-shaped flowers surmounted by a tuft of leaves.

Fritillary .....*Fritillaria*

frond. The leaf of a fern.

fruit spurs. Short branchlets which bear fruit; example, Apple, Pear, and Cherry has them.

fruticose (freu'-ti-kohs). Shrubby, woody.

Fuchsia (feu'-shi-a). Greenhouse and semitropical shrubs. Some attaining height of climbers, in warmer regions. Flowers with beautiful, interesting colors.

fulgens (ful'-jenz). Shining, glistening.

fugitive; fleeting. Said of flowers which, like those of the Blue-eye-grass, remain for a short time.

Fumaria* .....*Corydalis*

Fumitory, Climbing .....*Adlumia*

*Funkia** (funk'-i-a).....*Hosta*

Furze* .....*Ulex*

G

Gaillardia (gayl-lar'-di-a). Blanketflower. Annual and perennial Daisylike flowers, brilliantly colored red and yellow.

Galanthus (gal-an'-thus). Snowdrop. Hardy bulbs. White flowers in late winter.

Galax (gay'-lax). Wandplant*. Leaves evergreen, and used for wreath making. Flowers white. Likes acid soil.

Galega (ga-lee'-ga). Goatsrue. Hardy perennials. Pealike flowers, white or rose.

Galium (gay'-li-um). Bedstraw. Tiny, white flowers. Whorled leaves.

Gallberry* .....*Ilex*

Galtonia (gaul-toh'-ni-a). Summer-hyacinth. Bulbous plants. Nodding, bell-shaped, white flowers.

gandavensis. Named for Ghent, Belgium.

Garden-heliotrope .....*Valeriana*

Gardenia (gar-dee'-ni-a). Cape-jasmine. Greenhouse or subtropical evergreen shrubs. White, extremely fragrant flowers.

Garlandflower* .....*Daphne*

Garlic .....*Allium*

Garrya (gair'-ri-a). Silktassel-bush. Evergreen shrubs. Ornamental foliage. Greenish-white flowers. Grown in California. Related to Dogwood.

Gasplant .....*Dictamnus*

Gasteria (gas-tee'-ri-a). Greenhouse pot plants. Thick, fleshy, warty leaves. Scarlet flowers in racemes.

Gaultheria (gaul-thee'-ri-a). Wintergreen. Hardy, evergreen shrubs. Edible leaves. Red berries.

Gaura (gow'-ra). Hardy perennial, grownas usual. Related to Evening-primrose. Flowers white and rose.

Gayfeather .....*Liatris*

Gaylussacia (gay-lus-sayk'-i-a). Huckleberry. Shrubs. Bell-shaped flowers. Black fruits.

Gazania (ga-zay'-ni-a). Treasure-flower*. Half-hardy perennials. Grown in California or in greenhouse in the North. Orange Daisies with ring of black-and-white spots in center of flower.

Gelsemium (jel-see'-mi-um). Carolina-jessamine. Evergreen, twining greenhouse shrubs, or grown in Florida and California outdoors. Fragrant, bright yellow flowers.

Genista (jen-is'-ta). Broom. Related to *Cytisus*. Hardy and nearly hardy shrubs. Flowers pealike, generally yellow, sometimes white.

Gentian (jen'-shun) ..... *Gentiana*

Prairiegentian ..... *Eustoma*

Gentiana (jen-shi-ay'-na). Gentian. Hardy perennials. Flowers generally blue, and late blooming.

Geranium (jer-ay'-ni-um). Cranesbill. Hardy herbaceous perennials. Magenta is the characteristic color, altho others are delicate pink and white. Geranium also is the common name for the tender shrubs called Pelargonium.

Gerbera (ger'-be-ra). Transvaal-daisy*. Greenhouse or semitropical perennials. Long-petaled Daisies. Flowers lovely tints of orange and scarlet.

Germander (jer-man'-der) ..... *Teucrium*

Geum (jee'-um, or gee'-um). Avens. Hardy perennials. Compound leaves. In cultivated varieties, double flowers which are deep orange or intense scarlet.

Gilia (gil'-i-a). Hardy annuals. Flowers varying in color from scarlet thru purple, and blue to white.

Gillenia (gil-lee'-ni-a). True Indian-physic, Bowmansroot. Hardy perennials. White or reddish flowers. Compound leaves.

Gilliflower* ..... *Matthiola*

Gingerlily ..... *Hedychium*

Ginkgo (gink'-go). Maidenhair-tree. Hardy conifers. Not evergreen. Fan-shaped leaves.

Ginseng ..... *Panax*

Glacierlily ..... *Erythronium*

Gladiolus (glad-i-oh'-lus). Sword-lily*. Cormous plants. Glorious flowers produced on spikes.

gland. Small prominence or a small pimplelike organ.

Glaucium (glau'-si-um). Horn-poppy. Biennial, herbaceous plants. Four-petaled, yellow or crimson flowers. Gray leaves.

glaucous. Covered with a whitish substance which rubs off.

Glechoma* ..... *Nepeta*

Gleditsia (gle-dit'-si-a). Honey-locust. Hardy, ornamental trees. Leaves pinnate. Trunks have large, branching thorns.

Globe-amaranth ..... *Gomphrena*

Globedaisy ..... *Globularia*

Globeflower ..... *Trollius*

Globethistle ..... *Echinops*

Globe-tulip ..... *Calochortus*

Globularia (glob-eu-lair'-i-a). Globe-daisy. Perennials and low-growing shrubs. Generally blue flowers in globular heads.

glomerate. Compact cluster.

Gloriosa (glor-i-oh'-sa). Glorylily. Greenhouse, climbing Lilylike plants. Tuberous-rooted. Orange and red flowers. Leaves with a long tendril at end of apex.

Glorybower ..... *Clerodendron*

Glorybush ..... *Tibouchina*

Gloryflower ..... *Eccremocarpus*

Glorylily ..... *Gloriosa*

Glory-of-the-snow .... *Chionodoxa*

Gloryvine ..... *Vitis*

Gloxinia (glox-in'-i-a) .. *Sinningia*

Glycyrrhisa (gli-sir-ry'-za). Licorice. Hardy perennials. Edible fruits. Pealike, blue flowers. Plants are source of Licorice.

Gnaphalium (na-fay'-li-um) ..... *Leontopodium*

Goatsbeard ..... *Aruncus*

Goatsrue ..... *Galega*

Godetia (go-dee'-shi-a). Farewell-to-spring. Hardy annuals. Purple, rose, and white, four-petaled flowers, produced in racemes.

Gold-dust-plant* ..... *Aucuba*

Goldenbells* ..... *Forsythia*

Goldenchain ..... *Laburnum*

Goldenclub ..... *Orontium*
Goldencup ..... *Hunnemannia*
Goldenfeather .... *Chrysanthemum*
Goldenglow ..... *Rudbeckia*
Goldenlarch ..... *Pseudolarix*
Goldenrain-tree ..... *Koelreuteria*
Goldenrod ..... *Solidago*
Goldenseal ..... *Hydrastis*
Goldenstar ..... *Chrysogonum*
Goldentuft ..... *Alyssum*
Goldenwave ..... *Coreopsis*
Goldeye-grass ..... *Hypoxis*
Goldfern ..... *Pityrogramma*
Goldflower ..... *Hypericum*
Goldmoss ..... *Sedum*

Gomphrena (gom-free'-na). Globe-amaranth. Annual, everlasting, cloverlike flowers, magenta, salmon, and white.

Goodyera (good-yee'-ra). Rattlesnake-plantain. Hardy orchid. Bronze, chocolate, or green leaves, marked with white or yellow. Tiny spikes of bloom.

Gooseberry ..... *Ribes*
Barbadoes-gooseberry*.. *Pereskia*
Star-gooseberry .... *Phyllanthus*

Gordonia (gohr-doh'-ni-a). Loblolly-bay. Trees with showy white flowers.

Gorse ..... *Ulex*

Gossypium (gos-sip'-i-um). Cotton. Commercial source of cotton. Related to Hollyhock. Cotton fibers surrounded with seeds, and are contained in five-parted capsules.

Gourd ..... *Cucurbita*
Goutweed ..... *Aegopodium*

gracilis (gras'-i-lis). Graceful, slender.

grafting. The placing of a branch of one plant into another in such a way that it may grow.

grafting wax is made by melting together: 2 parts beeswax, 4 parts resin, and 1 part tallow.

Granadilla ..... *Passiflora*

grandi- (gran'-di-). Large. Example, *grandiflorus,* large-flowered.

Grape ..... *Vitis*
Hollygrape ..... *Mahonia*
Seagrape ..... *Cocoloba*
Oregon* ..... *Mahonia*
Grapefern ..... *Botrychium*
Grapefruit ..... *Citrus*
Grape-hyacinth ..... *Muscari*
Grass
Basket ..... *Oplismenus*
Beardgrass ..... *Andropogon*
Beargrass ..... *Xerophyllum*
Bentgrass ..... *Agrostis*
Blue-eyed-grass ... *Sisyrinchium*
Bluegrass ..... *Poa*
Bromegrass ..... *Bromus*
Cloudgrass ..... *Agrostis*
Cottongrass* ..... *Eriophorum*
Eulalia ..... *Miscanthus*
Feathergrass ..... *Stipa*
Fescue ..... *Festuca*
Fountain ..... *Pennisetum*
Goldeye-grass ..... *Hypoxis*
Maiden ..... *Miscanthus*
Pampasgrass ..... *Cortaderia*
Quaking ..... *Briza*
Rabbittail ..... *Lagurus*
Ravenna ..... *Erianthus*
Redtop ..... *Agrostis*
Ribbon ..... *Phalaris*
Ryegrass ..... *Lolium*
Squirreltail ..... *Hordeum*
Sudan ..... *Holcus*
Zebra ..... *Miscanthus*
Grass-of-Parnassus* .... *Parnassia*
Greek-valerian ..... *Polemonium*
Greenbriar ..... *Smilax*
Green-ebony ..... *Jacaranda*

Grevillea (gre-vil'-le-a). Silk-oak. Greenhouse or semitropical tree. Finely divided foliage. Some specias are ornamental shrubs.

Gromwell ..... *Lithospermum*
Groundcedar ..... *Lycopodium*
Groundcherry ..... *Physalis*
Groundnut* ..... *Apios*
Groundpine ..... *Lycopodium*

Groundsel .....*Senecia*
Groundselbush .....*Baccharis*
Guava (guah'-va).....*Psidium*
Guaymochil* .....*Pithecollobium*
Guelder-rose* .....*Viburnum*
Guernsey-lily .....*Nerine*
Guinea-hen-flower* ....*Frittilaria*
Gum
Australian* .....*Eucalyptus*
Blue* .....*Eucalyptus*
Sourgum* .....*Nyssa*
Sweetgum .....*Liquidamber*
Gumi* .....*Elaeagnus*

Gunnera (gun'-ner-a). Prickly-rhubarb*. Herbaceous perennials. Leaves often 4 to 6 feet in diameter.

Gymnocladus (jim-no-klay'-dus). Kentucky Coffeetree. Hardy trees. Twice pinnate leaves, producing long seed pods.

Gynerium (jy-nee'-ri-um).....
.....*Cortaderia*

Gynura (gy-neu'-ra). Velvetplant. Greenhouse perennial. Leaves covered with purple hairs so that appearance of plant is like purple velvet.

Gypsophila (jip-sof'-il-a). Babys-breath. Annuals and perennials. Flowers small, white or pink, generally produced in very dainty, large clusters.

H

habitat. The place where a plant grows naturally; example, swamp, forest.

Hackberry .....*Celtis*

hairiness is designated in species-names by such words as: *ciliata,* long hairs; *glabra,* smooth; *hirsute,* hairy; *hispida,* long, stiff hairs; *incana,* gray; *lanata,* wooly hairs; *mollis,* soft-hairy; *pilosa,* downy; *tomentosa,* very finely hairy; *villosa,* soft-hairy.

Hakea (hay'-ke-a). Sea-urchin*. Evergreen shrubs. Useful in semi-tropics. Leaves narrow. Flowers crimson.

Halesia (hayl'-zi-a). Silverbell. Small trees. White, bell-shaped flowers lining the branches. Fruits generally with from 2 to 4 wings.

Halimodendron (hal-i-mo-den'-dron). Salt-tree. Hardy, large shrubs. Pinnate leaves which are often whitish. Flowers are pea-like. As name implies, it grows by the seaside.

Hamamelis (ha-ma-mee'-lis). Witch-hazel. Hardy, flowering shrubs. Native species blooms late in fall, while some of the oriental forms blossom in December and February.

Harbinger-of-spring .....*Erigenia*

hardening-off. Plants gradually subjected to the cold change the condition of their protoplasm so that they become hardy.

Hardhack .....*Spiraea*
Harebell .....*Campanula*

hastate. Spear-shaped.

Hawkweed .....*Hieracium*
Hawthorn .....*Crataegus*
India-hawthorn .....*Raphiolepis*
Hazelnut .....*Corylus*

heading trees. Height of the lowest branch.

heaving is due to the alternate freezing and thawing of the soil, plants are often lifted out of the soil.

Heal-all* .....*Prunella*
Heartseed .....*Cardiospermum*
Heath .....*Erica*
Irish .....*Daboecia*
Prickly-heath* .....*Pernettya*
Scotch .....*Calluna*
Spikeheath .....*Bruckenthalia*

Heather, Scotch ..... *Calluna*

Heavenly-bamboo* ..... *Nandina*

Hedera (hed'-ur-a). English Ivy. Quite hardy, evergreen climber. The typical Ivy.

Hedychium (he-dik'-i-um). Ginger-lily. Greenhouse, herbaceous perennials. Fragrant flowers. Ginger-scented leaves.

heeling-in. When plants arrive from a nursery they are often planted temporarily.

He-huckleberry ..... *Lyonia*

Helenium (he-lee'-ni-um). Sneezeweed, Helensflower*. Hardy, herbaceous perennials. Daisylike flowers. Varieties with glorious russet, maroon, and chestnut colors.

Helensflower* ..... *Helenium*

Helianthemum (hel-i-an'-the-mum). Sunrose. Tiny, prostrate shrubs. Small, bright rose, yellow, purple, and white flowers. Ground cover, rock plant.

Helianthus (hee-li-an'-thus). Sunflower. Generally tall, hardy, perennials and annuals.

Helichrysum (hel-i-kris'-um). Everlasting, Strawflower. The largest of the annual Strawflowers.

Heliopsis (hee-li-op'-sis). Resembles Sunflowers, but generally more orange in color. Hardy, herbaceous perennials.

Heliotrope ..... *Heliotropium*

Heliotropium (hee-li-o-troh'-pi-um.) Heliotrope. Tender shrubs. Often grown as pot plants or bedding. Flowers are standard of delicate fragrance, and color named for the flower.

Helipterum (he-lip'-tur-um). Everlasting. Annuals. A group which includes a number of kinds of strawflowers, which are often called by other names. For example, *Helipterum roseum* is usually cataloged as *Acroclinium; Helipterum manglesi* is often known as *Rhodanthe,* a dainty bell-shaped everlasting.

hellebore. A poisonous insecticide for caterpillars. Not poisonous to man, therefore, used upon currants and ripening fruit.

Helleborus (hel-le-bor'-us). Christmas-rose. Hardy, herbaceous perennials. Bloom in the winter. Sometimes evergreen. Related to the Buttercups.

Helonias (he-loh'-ni-as). Swamp-pink, Studflower*. Hardy, herbaceous perennial. Purplish-rose flowers produced in a short, dense raceme. Wet places.

Helxine (helx'-een). Angel-tears*. Tender ground cover. Frequently used in large conservatories. Leaves are generally less than one-fourth inch long.

Hemerocallis (hee-mur-o-kal'-lis). Daylily. Hardy-herbaceous perennials. Usually yellow or orange, Lily-like flowers.

Hemlock ..... *Tsuga*

Hen-and-chickens.. *Cotyledon*, *Sempervivum*, *Echeveria*

Hepatica (he-pat'-i-ka). Spring, wildflower perennials of eastern states. Flowers vary greatly in color from almost purple to pure white.

Heracleum (hee-rak'-le-um). Cow-parsnip. Hardy perennials. Large ornamental leaves. Big umbels of white bloom.

Heralds-trumpet* .... *Beaumontia*

herb. Dying to ground, not woody.

herbaceous. Dying to the ground, not woody.

Herb Robert ..... *Geranium*

Hercules-club ..... *Zanthoxylum*

Hercules-club*. Devils-walkingstick

heredity. The law that all living plants and animals inherit certain

forms, characteristics, and qualities from their parents.

Heronbill .....*Erodium*

Hesperis (hes'-pur-is). Rocket, Sweetrocket*. Hardy perennials. Magenta or white, four-petaled flowers.

hetero- (het'-er-o). Various. Example, *heterophyllus,* various-leaved, with leaves of more than one shape.

*Heteromeles** .....*Photinia*

Heuchera (hoi'-ker-a). Alumroot, Coralbells. Dainty perennials. Tiny, red, pink, or white, bell-shaped flowers. Rockery.

Hibiscus (hy-bis'-kus). Rosemallow. Perennials, annuals, and shrubs. Generally large, showy flowers. Includes the Shrub-althea.

Hickory .....*Hicoria*

Hicoria (hy-kor'-i-a). Hickory. Hardy, nut trees. Includes Mockernut, Bitternut, Pignut, and Pecan.

*Hidalgoa** (hi-dal'-goh-a). Climbing-dahlia. Tuberous-rooted climber with flowers somewhat resembling a Dahlia.

Hieracium (hy-ur-ay'-si-um). Hawkweed. Orange-flowered perennials. Cultivated in sections where it is not a pest, but has done tremendous damage in fields of eastern states.

Himalaya-berry .....*Rubus*

Himalaya-honeysuckle..*Leycesteria*

Hingeflower* .....*Physostegia*

Hippeastrum (hip-pe-as'-trum). Amaryllis*. Tender, bulbous plants. Common group of plants grown in United States under the name of Amaryllis. The flowers are very large, lilylike, scarlet, crimson, to white.

Hippophae (hip-pof'-ay-ee). Sea-buckthorn. Small trees. Gray leaves. Orange berries.

hirsute (hir'-seut). Rough, coarse hairs.

hirta (hir'-ta). Hairy.

hispid. Bristly, stiff hairs.

hoary. Close, white, hairy.

Hobblebush .....*Viburnum*

Holly .....*Ilex*

Mountain-holly ...*Nemopanthes*

Hollyfern..... { *Polystichum* / *Cyrtomium** }

Hollygrape .....*Mahonia*

Hollyhock .....*Althaea*

Holy-ghost-flower .....*Peristeria*

Honesty .....*Lunaria*

Honeyballs* .....*Cephalanthus*

Honeylocust .....*Gleditsia*

Honeysuckle .....*Lonicera*

Himalaya-honeysuckle ....*Leycesteria*

Hop .....*Humulus*

Hophornbeam .....*Ostrya*

Hoptree .....*Ptelea*

Hordeum (hor'-de-um). Squirreltail Grass. Annual ornamental grass with tufted seed heads.

Hornbeam .....*Carpinus*

Hophornbeam .....*Ostrya*

Hornpoppy .....*Glaucium*

Horsechestnut .....*Aesculus*

hortensis (hor-ten'-sis). Belonging to the hortus or garden.

Hosta (hos'-ta). Plantainlily, *Funkia**. Hardy, herbaceous perennials. Good in shady places. Flowers Lilylike, white or blue.

Houndstongue .....*Cynoglossum*

Houseleek .....*Sempervivum*

Houstonia (hows-toh'-ni-a). Bluets. Tiny, eastern wildflowers. Flowers blue. Plants generally 3 inches tall.

Hovenia (hoh-veen'-i-a). Raisin-tree. Evergreen small tree. Flowers greenish. Fruits edible.

Howea (how'-ee-a). *Kentia**. Most popular of the greenhouse Palms.

Hoya (hoi'-a). Waxplant. Greenhouse, climbing plant. Very thick leaves. Flowers also thick petaled, and appear to be made from porcelain.

Huckleberry ..... *Gaylussacia*

Hummingbird-trumpet .... *Zauschneria*

Humulus (heu'-meu-lus). Hop. Rampant, climbing annuals and perennials.

Hunnemannia (hun-ne-man'-ni-a). Goldencup. Poppylike perennials, often treated as annuals. Gray leaves. Soft yellow, four-petaled flowers.

Hunters-horn* ..... *Sarracenia*

Hunters-robe* ..... *Pothos*

hupehensis (heu-pe-hen'-sis). Named from Hupeh Province of Asia.

Hutchinsia (hut-chin'-si-a). Dwarf rock plant with shining leaves and tiny white flowers. Related to Rockcress.

Hyacinth ..... *Hyacinthus*
Hyacinth-bean ..... *Dolichos*
California-hyacinth* ... *Brodiaea*
Cape-hyacinth* ..... *Galtonia*
Grape-hyacinth ..... *Muscari*
Summer-hyacinth ..... *Galtonia*
Water-hyacinth ..... *Eichhornia*
Wood-hyacinth* ..... *Scilla*

Hyacinthus (hy-a-sinth'-us). Hyacinth. Hardy bulbs. Fragrant, many colored, bell-shaped flowers, in dense spikes.

hybrid. The result of a cross between two plants which are more or less unlike.

Hydrangea (hy-dran'-jee-a). Shrubs. Noted for their large clusters of flowers.

Hydrangea-vine. { *Schizophragma* / *Decumaria* }

Hydrocleis (hy-drok'-lee-is). Waterpoppy. Tender, aquatic perennials. Three-petaled, yellow flowers.

hydrophyte. Water-loving plant; ex., Pondlily, Algae.

hyemalis (hy-ee-mal'-is). Of winter.

Hymenocallis (hy-men-o-kal'-lis). Spiderlily. Includes *Ismene*. Tender, bulbous plants. Trumpet in center of flowers, from which stamens arise.

Hypericum (hy-per'-i-kum). St. Johnswort. Hardy and semihardy shrubs, some of which are treated as herbaceous perennials. Flowers deep, golden-yellow, with large clusters of stamens at center.

Hypoxis (hyp-ox'-is). Goldeyegrass. Hardy, bulbous plants. Tiny, yellow, star-shaped flowers.

Hyssopus (his-sop'-us). Hyssop. Hardy, evergreen, fragrant-leaved shrub, often treated as annuals.

I

-iana (-i-ay'-na). Indicate possessive. Ex., *lindleyana* or Lindley's.

Iberis (y-ber'-is). Candytuft. Hardy, evergreen, perennials or annuals. Four-petaled flowers in long dense racemes, white to purple.

Iceplant ..... *Mesembryanthemum*

ignea (ig'-ne-a). Fiery.

Ilex (y'-lex). Holly. Hardy and semihardy trees and shrubs, some of which are evergreen. Noted for display of berries.

*Imantophyllum** (y-man-to-fil'-lum) ..... *Clivia*

Immortelle ..... *Xeranthemum*

Impatiens (im-pay'-shi-ens). Snapweed, Balsam. Juicy-leaved, green-

house and garden, annuals and perennials. Grown for profusion of bloom.

imperfect flower. Having either stamens or pistils but not both.

in-. Without; ex., *inornatus*, without ornament, not showy; *inermis*, unarmed, without thorns or spines.

inarching. Placing two plants together in such a way that they will graft and grow together.

Incarvillea (in-kar-vil'-le-a). Hardy, herbaceous perennials. Lipped, purple to rose flowers.

India-almond .....*Terminalia*
India-hawthorn .....*Raphiolepis*
Indian-currant* ...*Symphoricarpos*
Indian-fig* .....*Opuntia*
Indian-physic .....*Gillenia*
Indianpipe .....*Monotropa*
Indianshot* .....*Canna*
Indian-tobacco .....*Lobelia*
Indian-turnip* .....*Arisaema*

indigenous. Native to a region, not introduced from another locality.

Indigo, True.....*Indigofera*
Wild-indigo .....*Baptisia*
Indigobush .....*Amorpha*

Indigofera (in-di-gof'-ur-a). Indigo. Greenhouse and hardy shrubs. Pink, purple, or white, pealike flowers.

Inkberry .....*Ilex*

insignis (in-sig'-nis). Remarkable, distinguished, marked.

integrifolia (in-teg-ri-fol'-i-a). Undivided leaves.

internode. Space between two nodes or eyes upon a stem.

Inula (in'-eu-la). Elecampane. Hardy, herbaceous perennials. Daisylike flowers, the ray florets being quite threadlike.

involucre (in-voh-leu'-ker). A whorl of leaves or bracts beneath a flower cluster.

Ionopsidium (y-oh-nop-sid'-i-um). Diamondflower. Tiny, hardy annuals. Lilac or violet flowers. Ground cover, rockery.

Ipomoea (ip-o-mee'-a). Morning-glory. Sweetpotato. Hardy and tender, climbing, herbaceous plant. Trumpet-shaped flowers.

Iresine (y-ru-sy'-ne). Bloodleaf, Achyranthes*. Greenhouse, foliage plants. Leaves either deeply notched at the apex, or lanceolate. Blood-red, green, or golden, inconspicuous flowers.

Iris (y'-ris). Hardy and tender perennials. Bulbs or root stocks.

Irontree .....*Metrosideros*
Ironweed .....*Vernonia*
Ironwood* .....*Ostrya*
Persian-ironwood* ....*Parrotia*

Isatis (y-say'-tis). Dyers-woad*. Biennial. Four-petaled, yellow flowers. Much grown for its blue dye.

Ismene (is-mee'-nee) .*Hymenocallis*

iso (y'-so). Equal. Example, *isophyllus*, equal-leaved.

Isolepis (y-so-lep'-is).....*Scirpus*

Isoloma (y-so-loh'-ma). Greenhouse, flowering plants. Related to Gloxinias. Ornamental leaves. Rosy-purple flowers.

Itea (y'-te-a). Sweetspire. Hardy shrubs. Long, pendulous spikes of fragrant flowers.

Ithurial-spear* .....*Brodiaea*

Ivy
American* .....*Ampelopsis*
Boston* .....*Ampelopsis*
Colliseum-ivy* .....*Linaria*
English .....*Hedera*
German-ivy* .....*Senecio*
Ground-ivy .....*Nepeta*
Kenilworth-ivy .....*Linaria*
Parlor-ivy* .....*Senecio*
Poison-ivy .....*Rhus*

Ixia (ix'-i-a). Tender, cormous plant. Related to Gladiolus. Flowers various colored, with deep blotch in center.

Ixora (ix-ohr'-a). Flame-of-the-woods*. Greenhouse, evergreen, flowering shrub. Orange, scarlet, fragrant flowers. Often planted in Florida.

J

Jacaranda (jak-ar-an'-da). Green-ebony. Evergreen, greenhouse or tropical trees. Fernlike, downy foliage. Large clusters of light-blue flowers.

Jack-in-the-pulpit .....*Arisaema*

Jacobean-lily* .....*Sprekelia*

Jacobinia (jak-o-bin'-i-a). Greenhouse, flowering plants. Lipped, scarlet or rose flowers.

Jacobs-ladder* .....*Polemonium*

Jacobs-rod .....*Asphodeline*

Jamesia (jaym'-si-a). Hardy, flowering shrubs. Related to *Deutzia* but with hairy leaves.

Japanese-creeper .....*Ampelopsis*

Jasione (jaz-i-oh'-nee). Sandbells*. Rockery perennial. Blue flowers. Related to Bellflowers.

Jasmine
- Arabian Jasmine .....*Jasminum*
- Cape-jasmine .....*Gardenia*
- Carolina-jessimine ..*Gelsemium*
- Confederate-jasmine ....*Trachelospernum*
- Madagascar-jasmine.*Stephanotis*
- Rock-jasmine .....*Androsace*
- Starjasmine ...*Trachelospernum*
- Winter Jasmine .....*Jasmine*

Jasminum (jas'-mi-num). Jasmine. Hardy and nearly hardy, climbing plants. Very fragrant, yellow or white flowers.

Jeffersonia (jef-fur-soh'-ni-a). Twinleaf. Hardy wildflowers of the Middlewest. Two-parted leaves. Flowers white.

Jersey-tea .....*Ceanothus*

Jerusalem-artichoke ...*Helianthus*

Jerusalem-cherry .....*Solanum*

Jerusalem-sage* .....*Phlomis*

Jerusalem-thorn .....*Parkinsonia*

Jetbead .....*Rhodotypos*

Jobs-tears .....*Coix*

Joe-pye-weed .....*Eupatorium*

Jonquil .....*Narcissus*

Josephs-coat .....*Amaranthus*

Judas-tree .....*Cercis*

Juglans (jug'-lans). Walnut, Butternut. Nut trees. Some hardy and others tender.

Juneberry* .....*Amelanchier*

Juniper .....*Juniperus*

Juniperus (jeu-ni'-per-us). Juniper, Redcedar. Hardy and nearly hardy evergreens. Grayish-black berries. Foliage often resembles species of *Chamaecyparis*, but differs from them in that the latter produces cones.

Jupitersbeard .....*Centranthus*

Jussiaea (jus-si-ee'-a). Primrose-willow. Perennial, aquatic plant. Yellow flowers. Bogs.

Justicia (jus-tis'-i-a). Greenhouse, pot plants. Resembles *Jacobinia*.

K

Kafirlily .....*Clivia*

Kalanchoe (kal-an-koh'-ee). Greenhouse perennial. Juicy leaved. Often combined with Cacti for dish gardens.

Kalmia (kal'-mi-a). Mountain-laurel. Hardy, evergreen shrubs. Attractive, pink or white flowers, stamens setting into tiny pouches in petals.

Kangaroo-vine* .....*Cissus*

Karanda .....*Carissa*

Katsura-tree .....*Cercidiphyllum*

Kentia .....*Howea*

Kerria (ker'-ri-a). Green-branched, hardy shrubs. Flowers yellow, single or double.

Kerria*, White .....*Rhodotypos*

Kings-mantle* .....*Thunbergia*

Kingspear* .....*Eremurus*

Kinnikinnik* (kin-ni-kin-nik') ....*Cornus*

Knapweed ..... *Centaurea*

Kniphofia (ni-foh'fi-a). Torchlily, Redhot-poker*, Tritoma*. Hardy, herbaceous, tuberous-rooted perennials. Flowers glowing scarlet, tubular, in densely arranged spikes.

Knotweed* ..... *Polygonum*

Kochia (kok'-i-a). Summer-cypress. Hardy annuals. Tiny, narrow leaves which turn to crimson-purple in the autumn.

Koelreuteria (kel-roi-tee'-ri-a). Goldenrain-tree, Varnishtree*. Hardy, yellow-flowered, small tree. Flowers followed by inflated, bronze capsules.

Kohlrabi (kohl'-rah-bi). Sort of cabbage in which the stem instead of the bud is eaten.

Kolkwitzia (kolk-witz'-i-a). Beautybush*. Hardy shrubs with pink bell-shaped flowers with orange throats.

Kudzu (kud'-zoo) ..... *Pueraria*

L

labiate (lay'-bi-ayt). Lipped.

Labrador-tea ..... *Ledum*

Laburnum (la-bur'-num). Goldenchain. Nearly hardy, small trees. Long Wisterialike clusters of yellow, pealike flowers.

Laceflower ..... *Trachymene*

Laceleaf ..... *Aponogeton*

Lacevine*, Silver ..... *Polygonum*

Lachenalia (lak-e-nay'-li-a). Cape-cowslip. Greenhouse, bulbous plants. Often with spotted leaves. Various-colored, tubular flowers.

laciniate (la-sin'-i-ayt). Cut into narrow lobes.

Lacquer-tree ..... *Rhus*

lactiflora (lak'-ti-flora). Milk-colored flowers.

lacustris (lay-kus'-tris). Pertaining to lakes.

Ladies-tresses ..... *Spiranthes*

Ladybell ..... *Adenophora*

Ladyslipper ..... *Cypripedium*

Laelia (lee'-li-a). Orchids which closely resemble Cattleyas but usually have longer stems, and the petals and sepals are often more narrow.

laevigata (lev-i-gay'-ta). Smooth.

laevis (lee'-vis). Smooth.

Lagerstroemia (lah-gur-stree'-mi-a). Crapemyrtle. Almost hardy shrubs. Popular in the South. Flowers with crepelike petals, magenta in color.

Lambkill ..... *Kalmia*

Lamium (lay'-mi-um). Deadnettle. Hardy perennials. Heart-shaped or egg-shaped leaves, often spotted with gold or bronze. Flowers frequently purplish.

lanata (la-nay'-ta). Woolly.

lanceolate (lan'-see-o-layt). Lancelike, wider at base and tapering toward the end.

Lantana (lan-ta'-na). A tender, greenhouse or semitropical shrub. Can easily be encouraged to climb or droop. Flower tiny clusters, violet, bright scarlet, yellow, or white. Stems with few prickles. Leaves with pungent, some say unpleasant, odor.

Lapageria (lap-a-jee'-ri-a). Chilebells. Greenhouse, climbing plant. Long, drooping, bell-shaped, rose, crimson, and white flowers.

Larch ..... *Larix*
Goldenlarch ..... *Pseudolarix*

Larix (lair'-ix). Larch. Coniferous trees which shed their leaves. Timber, ornament.

Larkspur ..... *Delphinium*

Latania (la-tay'-ni-a). The commonest of the Fan Palms. Decoration.

Lathyrus (lath'-i-rus). Pea. Includes Sweet Pea. Climbing annuals and perennials. Showy flowers.

Latticeleaf .....*Aponogeton*

Laurel .....*Laurus*
California-laurel ...*Umbellularia*
Cherry-laurel .....*Laurocerasus*
Grecian Laurel .....*Laurus*
Himalaya-laurel* .....*Aucuba*
Mountain-laurel .....*Kalmia*
Portugal-laurel ...*Laurocerasus*

Laurocerasus (lau-roh-ser-as'-us). Cherry-laurel, Portugal-laurel. Popular, evergreen shrubs. Common planting for the Pacific Coast.

Laurus (lau'-rus). Laurel, Bay-tree*. Tender, evergreen, fragrant-leaved tree. Frequently used for specimen plants in formal gardens.

Laurustinus .....*Viburnum*

Lavandula (lah-van'-deu-la). Lavender. Nearly hardy, small shrubs. Fragrant leaves. Lavender-colored flowers.

Lavatera (lah-va-tee'-ra). Tree-mallow. Treated as annuals. Rose, hollyhock-like flowers.

Lavender .....*Lavandula*
Lavender-cotton .....*Santolina*
Sea-lavender .....*Limonium*

layering. Placing a shoot in the soil so that it may root.

Layia (lay'-i-a). Tidytips. Hardy annual. Yellow flowers, tipped with white.

laxa (lax'-a). Lax, open, loose.

Leadplant .....*Amorpha*

Leatherflower .....*Clematis*

Leatherleaf .....*Chamaedaphne*

Leatherwood .....*Dirca*

Lebbek-tree* .....*Albizzia*

Ledum (lee'-dum). Labrador-tea. Extremely hardy, small shrub. White flowers. Leaves curled at edges, and brown woolly beneath.

Leek .....*Allium*

legumes. Pealike plants which gather nitrogen from the air.

Leiophyllum (ly-o-fil'-lum). Sand-myrtle. Tiny, hardy shrub. Evergreen leaves. White flowers.

Lemon .....*Citrus*

Lemon-verbena .....*Lippia*

lenticle. Breathing pore in the stem of a plant.

Leontopodium (lee-on-to-pohd'-i-um). Edelweiss. Hardy perennial. Grown for its cottony leaves surrounding the rather inconspicuous flowers. Desirable wild plant of the Alps. Susceptible of cultivation.

Leopardbane .....*Doronicum*

Leopardplant .....*Ligularia*

Leptosiphon (lep-to-sy'-fon) .*Gilia*

Leptosyne (lep-toz'-i-nee). Coreopsis. Hardy annuals, most of which have been described as being species of *Coreopsis,* which they resemble.

Lespedeza (les-pee-dee'-za). Bush-clover. Hardy, flowering shrubs. In the Northern states it dies to the ground each winter. Several sorts prized because of their purple, pealike flowers produced in large clusters late in the summer.

leuca- (leu'-ka-). White. Example, *leucanthus,* white-flowered.

Leucojum (lu-koi'-um, or leu-koh'-jum). Snowflake. Hardy bulbs. Nodding, white flowers with yellow tips.

Leucothoe (leu-kohth'-o-ee). Andromeda*. Hardy, evergreen, flowering shrubs. Leaves very thick, turning to bronze in the fall. Flowers white, bell-shaped and drooping.

Lewisia (leu-is'-i-a). Bitterroot. Hardy, herbaceous perennial. Flowers rose.

Leycesteria (lay-se-stee'-ri-a). Himalaya-honeysuckle. Quite hardy shrub. Related to Honeysuckle. White and purple flowers, succeeded by purple berries.

liane (li-an'). A woody stemmed climbing plant.

Liatris (ly-ay'-tris). Gayfeather. Hardy, tuberous-rooted perennial. Flowers tassel-like, in dense spikes, opening from the top downward.

Licorice ..... *Glycyrrhiza*

Ligularia (lig-u-lair'-i-a). Leopard-plant, *Farfugium**. Popular, old-fashioned, house plant. Yellow-spotted leaves.

Ligustrum (li-gus'-trum). Privet. Hardy and nearly hardy shrubs, some of which are evergreen. Popular for hedges in North and South. Valued for white flowers and usually black fruits.

Lilac ..... *Syringa*
India-lilac* ..... *Melia*
Mountain-lilac* ..... *Ceanothus*
Wild-lilac* ..... *Ceanothus*

Lilium (lil'-i-um). Lily. Extensive group of popular garden flowers. Mostly hardy.

Lily. No plant should be called a Lily which does not belong to the botanical genus Lilium, hence Tiger Lily (*Lilium tigrinium*) is written as two words but Calla is not a Lily and the word "lily" should not be appended. Plantain-lily is written as one word, as is Pineapple which is neither a pine nor an apple. So also in the case of Plantainlily, it is neither a Plantain nor a Lily.

Amazonlily ..... *Eucharis*
Atamasco-lily .... *Zephyranthes*
Belladonna-lily ..... *Amaryllis*
Blackberry-lily ..... *Belamcanda*
Buglelily ..... *Watsonia*
Checkerlily* ..... *Fritillaria*
Daylily ..... *Hemerocallis*
Flaxlily ..... *Phormium*
Gingerlily ..... *Hedychium*
Glacierlily ..... *Erythronium*
Glorylily ..... *Gloriosa*
Guernsey-lily ..... *Nerine*
Kafirlily ..... *Clivia*
Milk-and-wine-lily { *Hymenocallis* / *Crinum*
Peruvian-lily* ..... *Alstromeria*
Plantainlily ..... *Hosta*
Sacred-lily, Chinese... *Narcissus*
Scarboro-lily ..... *Vallota*
Sego-lily ..... *Calochortus*
Spiderlily ..... *Hymenocallis*
St. Bernardlily ..... *Anthericum*
St. Jameslily ..... *Sprekelia*
Skunklily ..... *Fritillaria*
Swordlily* ..... *Gladiolus*
Swamp-lily ..... *Crinum*
Toadlily ..... *Tricyrtis*
Toadcup-lily* ..... *Marica*
Torchlily ..... *Kniphofia*
Troutlily ..... *Erythronium*
Waterlily ..... *Nymphaea*
Zephyrlily ..... *Zephyranthes*

Lilybasket ..... *Hymenocallis*

Lily-of-the-valley ..... *Convallaria*

limb. Applied to a flower, refers to the expanded part; ex., the limb of a phlox flower is the flat five-parted section above the long tube.

Lime ..... *Citrus*

Limetree* ..... Linden

lime-sulfur. A spray used for winter spraying of scale insects and prevention of diseases.

*Limnanthemum** (lim-nan'-the-mum) ..... *Nymphoides*

Limnocharis (lim-nok'-ar-is) ..... *Hydrocleis*

Limonium (li-moh'-ni-um). Sea-lavender, *Statice**. Popular, everlasting annuals and perennials. Catalogued as Statice.

Linaria (ly-nair'-i-a). Toadflax. Hardy annuals and perennials. Lipped flowers, yellow, purple, and white. Closely related to Snapdragon.

Linden ..... *Tilia*

Lindera* ..... *Benzoin*

linear. Long and narrow, the sides nearly parallel.

linearis (lin-e-air'-is). Linear.

Linnaea (lin-nee'-a). Twinflower. Hardy, perennial alpine. Dainty, pink flowers, borne in pairs.

Linum (ly'-num). Flax. One species is the source of linen. Others are ornamental perennials and annuals. Flowers crimson or blue.

Lions-ear ..... *Leonotis*

Lipfern ..... *Cheilanthes*

Lippia (lip'-pia). Lemon-verbena. Tender shrub. Lemon-scented leaves. Dainty, white flowers.

Liquidamber (li-quid-am'-ber). Sweetgum. Hardy trees. Maple-like leaves, which turn to deep red in the fall.

Liriodendron (lyr-i-o-den'-dron). Tuliptree. Leaves deeply lobed, and notched at apex. Flowers greenish-yellow, somewhat tulip-like.

Lithospermum (lith-o-sperm'-um). Gromwell. Puccoon. Dwarf, trailing, evergreen, flowering shrubs and perennials. Often blue. Seeds are often very hard, hence the translation of Lithospermum "Rock seed."

Little-pickles ..... *Othonna*

Liveforever ..... *Sedum*

Liver-balsam ..... *Erinus*

Lizardtail ..... *Saururus*

Loasa (loh-ay'-sa). Chile-nettle. Greenhouse, annual, climbing plants. Coral-red flowers.

Lobelia (loh-bee'-li-a). Cardinal-flower. Hardy and nearly hardy, herbaceous perennials. Rather lipped-shaped flowers.

Locust ..... *Robinia*

Honeylocust ..... *Gleditsia*

Lolium (lol'-i-um). Ryegrass. Grass. Used as a catch crop for lawns.

London-pride ..... *Saxifraga*

London purple. A residue from the dye industry containing arsenic, sometimes used as an insecticide.

Lonicera (lon-i-seer'-a). Honeysuckle. Hardy and nearly hardy shrubs and climbers. Generally with attractive, lipped, sweet-scented flowers. Frequently with very showy display of berries.

Loosestrife ..... *Lysimachia*

Purple ..... *Lythrum*

Lotus ..... *Nelumbo*

Lousewort* ..... *Pedicularis*

Lovecharm* ..... *Bignonia*

Loveflower-of-Guinea* . *Allamanda*

Lovegrove* ..... *Nemophila*

Love-in-a-mist ..... *Nigella*

Love-lies-bleeding .... *Amaranthus*

Love-vine* ..... *Antigonon*

lucida (leu-si'-da). Bright, shining, clear.

Luffa. Towelgourd, Dishcloth-gourd. Annual, climbing plant. Large, gourdlike fruits, which contain a rather tenacious, interwoven fiber. Hence the common names.

Lunaria (leu-nair'-i-a). Honesty, Money*, Satinflower*. Four-petaled, magenta-flowered, biennial or perennial. Grown principally for its oval, satiny-white, seed pods, which are arranged with other everlastings.

Lungwort ..... *Pulmonaria*

Lupine ..... *Lupinus*

Lupinus (leu-py'-nus). Lupine. Hardy perennials and annuals, and semihardy shrubs. Long spikes of pealike flowers. Lobed leaves. Flowers violet, rose to white.

lurida (leu'-ri-da). Wan, sallow, pale yellow.

lutea (leu'-te-a). Yellow.

Lycaste (ly-kas'tee). Orchid with broad, plaited leaves.

Lychnis (lik'-nis). Campion, Maltese Cross, Flower-of-jove, Rose-of-heaven. Hardy annuals and perennials. Generally brilliant scarlet, rose, or white flowers.

Lycium (lis'-i-um). Matrimony-vine. Hardy, erect, ascending, freely branched shrub. Purple flowers. Abundant, ovoid, red berries.

Lycopodium (ly-koh-poh'-di-um). Hardy, shrubby, creeping, wild, mosslike plants. Seldom cultivated.

Lykoris (ly-kor'-is). Cluster-amaryllis. Common species is the so-called Hardy Amaryllis, has rosy-lilac flowers, which bloom in August. Foliage produced in spring, disappearing by the time of flowering.

Lygodium (ly-goh'-di-um). Climbing Fern. Greenhouse and hardy Ferns. Finely divided fronds which twine. One sort was once found wild in Connecticut, and therefore called the Hartford Fern.

Lyonia (ly-oh'-ni-a). He-huckleberry. Evergreen shrub. Closely related to Blueberry. Used as undergrowth for Rhododendron beds.

Lysimachia (lis-i-mak'-i-a). Loosestrife. Hardy perennials. White or yellow flowers. Species are quite distinctly different from one another.

Lythrum (lith'-rum). Purple Loosestrife. Hardy, herbaceous perennials. Flowers purple or rose. Boggy places.

M

Maackia (mak'-i-a). Hardy, oriental tree. Compound leaves.

Maclura (mak-leu'-ra). Osage-orange. Popular, hardy, thorny, tall, hedge plant. Large, orange-like fruits.

maculata (mak-eu-lay'-ta). Spotted.

Madeira-vine ..... *Boussingaultia*

Madrone ..... *Arbutus*

Madwort* ..... *Alyssum*

Magnolia (mag-noh'-li-a). Cucumbertree, Sweetbay. Hardy and tender trees and shrubs. Noted for the size and beauty of their flowers.

Mahonia (may-hoh'-ni-a). Holly-grape. Hardy, evergreen shrubs. Compound leaves.

Maidengrass ..... *Eulalia*

Maidenhair Fern ..... *Adiantum*

Maidenhair-tree ..... *Ginkgo*

Maidens-wreath* ..... *Francoa*

Maize ..... *Zea*

Malcomia (mal-coh'-mi-a). Virginian-stock*. Hardy annuals. Magenta to white flowers. Semi-shady places.

Mallow ..... *Malva*
Marshmallow ..... *Althaea*
Musk Mallow ..... *Malva*
Prairiemallow ..... *Sidalcea*
Rosemallow ..... *Hibiscus*
Treemallow ..... *Lavatera*
Waxmallow ..... *Malvaviscus*

Maltese Cross ..... *Lychnis*

Malus (mayl'-us). Apple, Crab. Hardy fruit and ornamental tree, some of which are unexcelled for their profusion of bloom.

Malva (mal'-va). Musk Mallow. Hardy perennials. Magenta or white flowers. Sometimes cultivated, often found wild.

Malvaviscus (mal-va-vis'-kus). Waxmallow. Tender shrub. Brilliant-red flowers, which do not open widely.

Manettia (ma-net'-ti-a). Greenhouse climber. Brilliant-scarlet, white, and orange flowers.

manure, green. When cover crops are sown in late summer they may be spaded into the soil in which case they serve as manure in loosening the soil and adding nitrogen.

Manzanita ..... *Arctostaphylos*

Maple ..... *Acer*
Flowering-maple ..... *Abutilon*

Marguerite ..... *Chrysanthemum*
Golden-marguerite* ... *Anthemis*

Marica (ma'-ri-ka). Toadcup-lily*. Greenhouse or house plant. Iris-like leaves. Flower apparently arises from tip of the leaf, and is like a flattened Iris.

Marigold, African ..... *Tagetes*
Cape-marigold .. *Dimorphotheca*
Corn-marigold .. *Chrysanthemum*
Figmarigold. *Mesembryanthemum*
Marshmarigold ..... *Caltha*
French ..... *Tagetes*
Pot-marigold ..... *Calendula*

Mariposa ..... *Calochortus*

Marjoram ..... *Origanum*

Marshfern ..... *Dryopteris*

Marshmallow ..... *Althaea*

Marshmarigold ..... *Caltha*

Martynia (mar-tin'-i-a). Unicorn-plant. Half-hardy annual. Fruits are long, beaked, spindle-shaped, and in the young stages are used for pickling, but as they become mature they become bony within. Flowers lipped and catalpa-like. The whole plant has a unique odor.

Marvel-of-peru* ..... *Mirabilis*

mas. Male.

Maskflower ..... *Alonsoa*

Masterwort ..... *Astrantia*

Matilleja-poppy* ..... *Romneya*

Matrimony-vine ..... *Lycium*

Matthiola (mat-thy'-o-la). Stock. Annuals. Gray leaves. Very attractive, soft-colored, sweet-scented flowers.

Maurandia (mau-ran'-di-a). Climbing annuals and perennials. Usually lipped flowers.

Mayapple ..... *Podophyllum*

Mayflower* ..... *Epigaea*

Maypop* ..... *Passiflora*

Mazus (may'-zus). Hardy perennial. Flowers like a small, flattened Snapdragon. Rockery.

Meadowbeauty ..... *Rhexia*

Meadowrue ..... *Thalictrum*

Meadowsweet ..... *Filipendula*

Meconopsis (mek-on-op'-sis). Welshpoppy, Flamepoppy, Satin-poppy. Hardy perennials and biennials. Includes several unusual, blue perennial species besides the usual yellow, characteristic of other poppies.

Medlar ..... *Mespilus*

Megasea (me-gas'-e-a) . *Saxifraga*

Melaleuca (mel-al-leu'-ka). Bottle-brush*. Trees and shrubs. Semi-tropics. Flowers made up of stamens aggregated into dense spikes to resemble a bottle-brush.

Melia (mee'-li-a). Chinaberry. Subtropical tree. Lilac flowers. Fragrant leaves.

Melissa (mel-is'-sa). Balm. Resembles Catmint but with lemon-scented leaves.

Melon ..... *Cucumis*

Menispermum (mee-ni-sperm'-um). Moonseed. Hardy climber. Clusters of black fruits, each containing a seed, which is curiously engraved and deeply notched.

Mentha (men'-tha). Pennyroyal, Peppermint, Spearmint. Well-known perennials. Grown for their fragrant leaves.

Mentzelia (ment-zee'-li-a). Blazing-star. Hardy, fragrant, yellow-flowering annuals.

Menyanthes (men-i-an'-theez). Bog-bean, Buckbean*. Hardy, aquatic perennial.

Meratia (mer-at'-i-a). Wintersweet. Nearly hardy shrubs. Very fragrant, yellow flowers, quite like a Sweetshrub.

Merrybells .....*Uvularia*

Mertensia (mer-ten'-si-a). Bluebells. Hardy perennials. True blue, bell-shaped flowers.

Mesembryanthemum (mes-em-bri-an'-the-mum). Figmarigold, Iceplant. Juicy-leaved perennials. Natives of subtropical regions where they are mostly evergreen and trailing. Treated as greenhouse plants. Iceplant appears to be covered with crystals of ice. Flowers are usually some tint of rose, and have a tremendous lot of stamens at their center.

mesophyte. A middle group of plants [neither desert (xerophytes), nor water (hydrophytes) plants] which require moderate amounts of moisture.

Mespilus (mes'-pi-lus). Medlar. Fruit, seldom cultivated in the United States.

Metrosideros (mee'-tro-sid-ee-ros). Irontree. Related to *Callistemon* and *Melaleuca* which produce flowers like a bottle brush.

Mexican-orange .....*Choisya*

Mexican-star .....*Milla*

Michaelmas-daisy* .....*Aster*

Michelia (mich-el'-i-a). Bananashrub. Shrubs related to Magnolia. Flowers brownish-yellow, edged carmine or maroon. Odor of banana. Useful in South.

micro- (my-kroh'). Small. Example, *micranthus,* small-flowered; *microphyllus,* small-leaved.

Mignonette .....*Reseda*

Milfoil .....*Achillea*

Milkweed .....*Asclepias*

Milkwort* .....*Polygala*

Milla (mil'-la). Mexican-star. Tender bulbs. Flowers white, starlike. Dainty, rockery plant.

Miltonia (mil-toh'-ni-a). Pansy-orchid. Lovely group of Orchids. Little, pansylike, rose-colored flowers.

Mimosa (mi-moh'-za). Sensitive-plant. Tender shrub. Commonly grown in greenhouse as potted plants because the leaves are sensitive to the touch. This is often given as a common name for the various *Acacias.*

Mimulus (mim'-eu-lus). Monkey-flower, Muskplant. Tender, greenhouse annuals. Some with large, lipped flowers, gorgeously blotched.

Mina (my'-na) .....*Quamoclit*

minor, minus (my'-nor, my'-nus). Smaller.

Mint .....*Mentha*

Mintshrub* .....*Elsholtzia*

Mirabilis (my-rab'-il-is). Four-o'clock. Tuberous-rooted plants, treated as hardy annuals. Flowers a multitude of colors, and open late in afternoon. Self-sow their seeds.

Miscanthus (mis-kanth'-us). Eulalia. Hardy, ornamental grass. Includes the Zebra Grass and Maiden Grass.

Mistflower .....*Eupatorium*

Mistletoe .....*Phoradendron*

Mitchella (mitch-el'-la). Partridge-berry. Prostrate, evergreen, perennial vine. Red fruits.

Mitella (mi-tel'-la). Bishopscap. Hardy, perennial wildflower of Eastern states.

Moccasinflower .....*Cypripedium*

Mockernut .....*Hicoria*

Mockorange .....*Philadelphus*

Mockprivet* .....*Phillyrea*

mollis (mol'-lis). Soft, soft-hairy.

Momordica (mo-mor'-di-ka). Balsamapple. Balsam-pear. Annual, climbing plants. Large, warty, orange-colored fruits, which crack open to display seeds covered with red pulp. Edible.

Monarda (mon-ar'-da). Beebalm, Bergamot*. Mint-scented, hardy, perennials. Brilliant-red or lavender, lipped flowers, produced in dense clusters.

Money* .....*Lunaria*

Moneywort .....*Lysimachia*

Monkey-ear-ring* ..*Pithecollobium*

Monkeyflower .....*Mimulus*

Monkeypuzzle .....*Araucaria*

Monkshood .....*Aconitum*

monocotyledons. Plants such as Lilies, Orchids and Grasses which have their flower parts in multiples of three, no cambium ring in the stem, and parallel-veined leaves.

monoecious (moh-nee'-shus). The male and female flowers, altho of one sex only, are on the same plant (compare with dioecious).

Monotropa (mo-no-troh'-pa). Indianpipe. Perennial, saprophyte. Inverted, pipelike flowers. Whole plant white, without green color.

Monstera (mon'-ster-a). Ceriman. Greenhouse climber. Large, perforated leaves. Fruit cylindrical, pineapple flavored.

Montbretia (mont-bree'-shi-a).... .....*Tritonia*

Moonflower .....*Calonyction*

Moonseed .....*Menispermum*

Moraea (mo-ree'-a). Butterfly-iris*. Tender, bulbous plants. Resemble Iris. Without perianth tube.

Morning-glory .....*Ipomoea*

Morus (mor'-us). Mulberry. Trees. Cultivated for edible fruits, silkworm culture, and as ornamental trees.

moschata (mos-kay'-ta). Musky, musk-scented.

Mother-of-thyme .....*Thymus*

Motherwort .....*Leonurus*

Moth-orchid .....*Phalaenopsis*

Mountain-ash .....*Sorbus*

Mountain-avens .....*Dryas*

Mountain-bluet .....*Centaurea*

Mountain-holly .....*Nemopanthus*

Mountain-laurel .....*Kalmia*

Mountain-lilac .....*Ceanothus*

Mountainlover* .....*Pachistima*

Mourning-bride* .....*Scabiosa*

mucronate (meu-kro'-nayt). Tipped with a short, sharp point.

Muehlenbeckia (meuhl-en-bek'-i-a). Wirevine, Ribbonbush. Trailing and climbing plants. Evergreen leaves.

Mugwort .....*Artemisia*

Mulberry .....*Morus*
French-mulberry* ....*Callicarpa*
Paper-mulberry ...*Broussonetia*

Mullein .....*Verbascum*
Rosette-mullein* .....*Ramondia*

muralis (meu-ral'-is). Of walls, growing on walls.

Musa (meu'-za). Banana. Herbaceous perennials. Grown in tropical regions for ornamental foliage and edible fruits.

Muscari (mus-kar'-i). Grape-hyacinth. Hardy, bulbous plants. Flowers purple and white.

Muskplant .....*Mimulus*

mutation (meu-tay'-shun). (See sport.)

myosotidiflora (my-o-soh'-tid-i-flo-ra). Forget-me-notlike.

Myosotis (my-oh-soh'-tis). Forget-me-not. Hardy annuals and perennials. Well-known, tiny blue flowers, also pink or white.

Myrica (mi-ry'-ka, or mi-ri'-ka). Bayberry, Waxmyrtle, Sweet-gale. Hardy shrubs. Fragrant, bay-scented leaves. Gray berries.

Myriophyllum (mir-i-o-fil'-lum). Parrotfeather. Submerged, aquatic plant. Very fine foliage.

Myrtle .....*Myrtus*
Crapemyrtle .....*Lagerstroemia*
Sandmyrtle .....*Leiophyllum*
Waxmyrtle .....*Myrica*

Myrtus (mir'-tus). Myrtle. Greenhouse, evergreen shrub. White, fragrant flowers.

N

Nagelia (nay-gel'-i-a). Tuberous-rooted, herbaceous perennials for greenhouse. Lipped, yellow and scarlet flowers. Heart-shaped, green or crimson, velvety leaves. Related to Gloxinias.

nana (nay'-na). Dwarf.

Nandina (nan-dy'-na). Heavenly-bamboo*. Nearly hardy shrub. Finely divided leaves, which assume reddish color in the fall.

Nannyberry .....*Viburnum*

Narcissus (nar-sis'-sus). Daffodil, Chinese Sacred-lily. Hardy and tender, bulbous plants. Flowers generally yellow or white.

Narthecium (nar-thee'-si-um). Bog-asphodel. Hardy, herbaceous perennials. Flowers yellow.

Nasturtium (nas-tur'-shi-um). Common name for the annual climber whose Latin name is *Tropaeloum.* It is also the scientific name for Watercress.

natural selection. (See artificial selection.)

Navelseed .....*Omphalodes*

Navelwort .....*Cotyledon*

Needleflower* .....*Posoqueria*

Neillia (nee-il'-li-a). Hardy shrubs. Resemble the Ninebark. Flowers white. Leaves more or less lobed.

Nelumbium (ne-lum'-bi-um). Lotus. Aquatic plants. One species native of America, has yellow-colored flowers and is hardy. Another species comes from India, has rose-colored flowers, and is tender.

Nemesia (ne-mee'-si-a). Annuals. Flowers lipped, blue, scarlet, pink, and white. Succeed in moist, cool climate.

Nemopanthus (ne-moh-pan'-thus). Mountain-holly. Hardy shrub. Native of moist places. Valuable for red fruits.

Nemophila (ne-mof'-il-a). Love-grove* Baby-blue-eyes. Tender annual. Flowers blue, white, or purple. Prominent spot on each petal.

Nepenthes (ne-pen'-theez). Pitcher-plant. Tropical, semiclimbing, woody plants. Pitcher at the end of each leaf. Insectivorous.

Nepeta (nep'-e-ta). Catnip, Ground-ivy. Hardy perennial weeds. Strong odor. Flowers purple, lipped.

Nephrolepis (ne-fro-lep'-is). Swordfern, Boston Fern. House-plant fern. Well-known.

Nerine (ne-ry'-nee). Guernsey-lily. Greenhouse bulb. Flowers salmon, crimson, or white.

Nerium (nee'-ri-um). Oleander. Popular, tub plants in North, or shrub in semitropics. Flowers profuse clusters of red, pink, and white.

Nertera (nur'-ter-a). Beadplant. Climbing, perennial herb for greenhouse. Round, orange-red berries.

Neviusia (nee-vi-us'-i-a). Snow-wreath. Quite hardy shrub, which can be characterized as a Spirea without petals.

New Zealand Bur.....*Acaena*

New Zealand Flaxlily..*Phormium*

Nicotiana (ni-koh-shi-ay'-na). Tobacco. Ornamental annuals, or source of tobacco.

nicotine extract. Useful for spraying to control plant lice and other insects with sucking mouthparts.

Nierembergia (nee-rem-ber'-gi-a). Cupflower. Creeping perennials. White, saucer-shaped flowers.

Nigella (ny-gel'-la). Love-in-a-mist. Hardy annuals. Flowers blue. Foliage graceful and very feathery.

niger (ny'-jer). Black.

Niggerwool* .....*Muehlenbeckia*

Nightphlox .....*Zaluzianskya*

Nightshade .....*Solanum*

Ninebark .....*Physocarpus*

Nippon-bells .....*Shortia*

nitida (ny'-ti-da). Shining.

nitrification. The process by which bacteria in the soil change the nitrogen of the air into a form available to plants.

nitrogen. The element which encourages growth, applied in form of manure, nitrate of soda (16 percent), ammonium sulfate (20 percent), dried blood (6 to 12 percent), and other organic compounds.

node. A joint where the leaf is borne.

Norfolk-island-pine ....*Araucaria*

novae-angliae (noh'-vee-ang'-li-ee). From New England.

nuda (noo'da). Nude, naked.

Nuphar (neu'-far). Spatterdock. Hardy, aquatic perennials. Curious, yellow flowers which do not open as does the Waterlily. Wild in many of the eastern waters.

Nut-ebony* .....*Bauhinia*

Nutmeg, Flowering*...*Leycesteria*

Nymphaea (nim'-fee-a). Waterlily. Hardy and tender, aquatic plants. Gorgeous, many-colored flowers.

Nymphoides (nim-foi'-deez). Floatingheart, Water-snowflake. Tender, aquatic plant. Tiny, white, fringed flowers.

Nyssa (nis'sa). Tupelo, Sourgum*. Hardy trees. Horizontally branched. Leaves turn rich scarlet in early fall.

O

Oak .....*Quercus*
Silk-oak .....*Grevillea*

Oakfern .....*Dryopteris*

Oat .....*Avena*

ob-. Signifies upside down. (See obovate.)

obovate. An ovate leaf is one which is egg-shaped with the large end at the bottom; an obovate leaf is inverted so that the leaf is narrower at the base

obtuse. Blunt.

occidentalis (ok-si-den-tal'-is). New world species as distinguished from *orientalis*, old world sorts.

Oceanspray .....*Holodiscus*

Ocimum (os'-i-mum). Basil. Annuals. Leaves have pleasant odor.

Oconee-bells .....*Shortia*

Odontoglossum (o-don-toh-glos'-sum). Orchid with large flower clusters produced at base of pseudo-bulbs.

Oenothera (ee-no-thee'-ra). Evening-primrose, Sundrops. Hardy perennials and annuals. Yellow or white flowers which open in the evening.

officinalis (o-fis-i-nay'-lis). Official, medicinal, recognized in the pharmacopea.

Oldmans-beard* .....*Clematis*

Olea (ol'-ee-a). Olive. Tender, evergreen, flowering shrubs or trees. Common Olive which produces fragrant flowers and edible fruits.

Oleander ..... *Nerium*

Olearia (ol-ee-air'-i-a). Daisytree. Evergreen, flowering shrubs. Hardy in southern states. Daisy-like, white flowers.

Oleaster* (ol-ee-as'-ter) . *Elaeagnus*

Olive ..... *Olea*
Holly Olive ..... *Osmanthus*
Russian-olive ..... *Elaeagnus*
Sweet Olive ..... *Osmanthus*

Omphalodes (om-fa-loh'-deez). Navelseed. Hardy annuals and perennials. White or blue flowers. Related to Forget-me-not.

Oncidium (on-sid'-i-um). Butterfly Orchid. Greenhouse Orchids. Flowers appearing at base of new pseudo-bulbs.

Onion ..... *Allium*

Onoclea (on-ok-lee'-a). Sensitive Fern. Hardy ferns. Little beauty.

Ononis (oh-noh'-nis). Restharrow*. Perennials and deciduous shrubs. Gray branches. Pealike purple flowers.

Onopordon (on-op-or'-don). Cottonthistle. Scotch-thistle*. Perennials and biennials. Often with white variegations in the Thistle-like leaves.

Onychium (o-nik'-i-um). Clawfern. Greenhouse ferns. Fronds four times divided. Very light and graceful.

Ophioglossum (of-i-oh-glos'-sum). Adderstongue. Fern with undivided fronds. Rare.

Ophiopogon (of-i-oh-poh'-gon). Snakebeard. Hardy perennial. Leaves long and narrow, green. Stems variegated.

Oplismenus (op-lis-mee'-nus). Basket Grass, Variegated-panicum. Greenhouse, trailing, perennial grass.

Opuntia (oh-pun'-ti-a). Prickly-pear. Cacti with fleshy, flat, bristly stems. Red fruits called Indian-fig, edible. Flowers frequently purple, yellow, or scarlet.

Orange ..... *Citrus*
Mexican-orange ..... *Choisya*
Osage-orange ..... *Maclura*

orbiculata (or-bik'-u-lay-ta). Round in outline.

Orchid
Butterfly ..... *Oncidium*
Cowhorn* ..... *Schomburgkia*
Dove* ..... *Peristeria*
Grass-pink ..... *Calopogon*
Holy-ghost ..... *Peristeria*
Ladies-tresses ..... *Spiranthes*
Ladyslipper ..... *Cypripedium*
Moth-orchid ..... *Phalaeonpsis*
Pansy-orchid ..... *Miltonia*
Poor-mans-orchid* .. *Schizanthus*

Orchis (or'-kis). Hardy orchids. Rather large, spatulate leaves.

Oregon-sunshine* .... *Eriophyllum*

Origanum (oh-ryg'-a-num). Marjoram. Perennial sweet herbs.

Ornithogalum (or-nith-og'-al-um). Star-of-Bethlehem. Hardy and greenhouse, bulbous plants. Flowers white, produced in large cymes.

Orontium (oh-ron'-ti-um). Golden-club. Hardy, aquatic perennials. Related to Jack-in-the-pulpit.

ortho-. Straight. Example, *orthocarpus*, straight-fruited.

Orthocarpus (or-thoh'-kar-pus). Owlflower*, Creamsacs*. Annuals related to Snapdragons. Flowers creamy.

Osage-orange ..... *Maclura*

Osier (oh'-zur) ..... Willow

Osmanthus (oz-man'-thus). Holly Olive, Sweet Olive. Greenhouse or subtropical shrubs. Tiny, very fragrant flowers.

osmosis. Process by which plants take up their food from the soil; technically, it is the transfer of liquids which are separated by a membrane, there being a flow from the less dense toward the more dense fluid.

Osmunda (oz-mun'-da). Cinnamon Fern, Royal Fern, Interrupted Fern. Includes the tallest and some of the most ornamental of our hardy Ferns.

Ostrya (os-try'-a). Hophornbeam. Trees. Leaves resemble an Elm. Fruits quite hoplike.

Oswego-tea* ..... *Monarda*

Othonna (o-thon'-na). Little-pickles. Greenhouse, trailing, juicy-leaved, hanging-basket plant.

*Ouvirandra** (oo-vi-ran'-dra) .... *Aponogeton*

ovate. Egg-shaped, broader at base.

Owlflower* ..... *Orthocarpus*

Oxalis (ox'-al-is). Woodsorrel. Hardy and tender, bulbous plants. Cloverlike leaves. Plants taste sour.

Oxlip* ..... *Primula*

Oxydendrum (ox-i-den'-drum). Sourwood, Sorreltree*. Small trees. Elliptical leaves, turning scarlet in the fall.

P

Pachistima (pak-i-sti'-ma). Mountainlover*. Evergreen, low-growing shrub.

Pachysandra (pak-i-san'-dra). Evergreen, ground cover. White flowers.

Paeonia (pee-oh'-ni-a). Peony. Herbaceous perennials and shrubs. Well-known, popular garden subjects and cutflowers.

Paintbrush, Indian ..... *Castilleja*

Painted-cup ..... *Castilleja*

Paintedtongue* ..... *Salpiglossis*

Paliurus (pal-i-eur'-us). Christthorn. Greenish-yellow, flowering shrubs. Spiny branches.

Palm, Areca ..... *Chrysalidocarpus*
Date ..... *Phoenix*
Fan ..... *Livistona*
Fishtail ..... *Caryota*
Hair ..... *Chamaerops*
Kentia ..... *Howea*
Toddy ..... *Caryota*
Yellow ..... *Chrysalidocarpus*

palmate. Divided or lobed like the hand.

Palmbeach-bells* .... *Bryophyllum*

Palmetto ..... *Sabal*

palustris (pal-us'-tris). Marsh-loving.

parvi- (par'-vi). Small. Example, *parviflorus,* small-flowered.

Pampasgrass ..... *Cortaderia*

*Pancratium** (pan-krayt'-i-um) ... . *Hymenocallis*

Pandanus (pan-day'-nus). Screwpine. Pineapple-like plants. Spiral arrangement of leaves which are thickly beset with spines at their margins, often variegated.

panicle (pan'-i-kel). A branching cluster of flowers, a group of racemes.

Pansy ..... *Viola*

Pansy-orchid ..... *Miltonia*

Papaver (pa-pay'-ver). Poppy. Four-petaled flowers, scarlet thru pink to white.

Papaw ..... *Asimina*

Papaya (pah-pah'-yah). Semitropical or greenhouse fruit, which contains pepsin.

Paperflower* ..... *Bougainvillea*

papilionaceous (pa-pil-i-oh-nay'-shus). Butterfly-like, the form of the pea flower.

Papyrus ..... *Cyperus*

Paradiseflower* .....*Solanum*

parasite. Living in or on another plant from which it gets its nourishment. Compare with saprophyte.

Parasoltree, Chinese.....*Sterculia*

*Pardanthus** .....*Belamcanda*

paris green. A poisonous arsenical insecticide.

Parkinsonia (par-kin-soh'-ni-a). Jerusalem-thorn*. Tropical trees and shrubs. Flowers pealike, yellow, fragrant, pendulous. Leaves bipinnate, the rachis often twiglike. Recommended as street tree in Florida.

Parrotbeak .....*Clianthus*

Parrotfeather .....*Myriophyllum*

Parottia (pa-rot'-ti-a). Persian-ironwood*. Hardy shrubs. Foliage turning rich crimson and orange in the fall.

Parthenocissus (par-then-o-sis'-us) .....*Ampelopsis*

Partridgeberry .....*Mitchella*

Pasqueflower .....*Anemone*

Passiflora (pas'-si-flora). Passionflower. Tender and nearly hardy, climbing plants. Unique, pink, deep crimson to white flowers.

Passionflower .....*Passiflora*

patens (pat'-enz). Spreading.

pauci- (pau'-si-). Few. Example, *pauciflorus,* few-flowered.

Paullinia (paul-lin'-i-a). Woody, greenhouse twiner. Leaves very finely divided, and somewhat like the Maidenhair Fern.

Paulownia (paul-oh'-ni-a). Empresstree*. Catalpa-like tree, but with violet flowers.

*Pavia** (pay'-vi-a).....*Aesculus*

Pea .....*Pisum*
Butterfly-pea .....*Clitoria*
Glory-pea .....*Clianthus*
Perennial .....*Lathyrus*
Rosary-pea .....*Abrus*
Senna-pea .....*Swainsona*
Sweet .....*Lathyrus*

Peach .....*Amygdalus*

Peanut .....*Arachis*

Pear .....*Pyrus*

Pearlbush .....*Exochorda*

Pearlwort .....*Sagina*

Pea-shrub .....*Caragana*

peatmoss. Semidecayed organic matter deposited in many parts of the world.

Peatpink .....*Silene*

Pecan .....*Hicoria*

pedata (pee-day'-ta). Footed, of the foot or feet; also pedate, like a bird's foot, being palmately divided and the side parts two-cleft.

Pedicularis (pe-dik-eu-lair'-is). Woodbetony. Hardy, perennial wildflowers. Yellow flowers. Hairy, finely-divided leaves.

pedigree seed. Seed which is the result of a known parentage.

peduncle. Flower stalk.

Pelargonium (pel-ar-goh'-ni-um). Commonly called Geranium. Tender shrubs. Cultivated as bedding plants. Stand hot, dry weather.

Pelicanflower .....*Aristolochia*

Pellaea (pel-lee'-a). Cliffbrake. Tiny, hardy or greenhouse ferns.

pellucid. Almost transparent.

Peltandra (pelt-an'-dra). Arrow-arum. Perennial aquatic.

peltate. Attached to its stalk inside the margin. A Nasturtium leaf is peltate.

Pennisetum (pen-ni-see'-tum). Fountain Grass. Annual and perennial grasses grown for their green and bronze leaves, and their fox-tail-like heads.

Pennycress* .....*Thlaspi*

Pennyroyal .....*Mentha*

Penistemon (pent-stee'-mon). Beardtongue*. Hardy perennials. Lipped flowers, various colors.

Peperomia (pep-ur-oh'-mi-a). Greenhouse, herbaceous perennials. Leaves often orbicular and and peltate, sometimes variegated.

Pepper .....*Piper*

Pepper-and-salt* .....*Erigenia*

Pepperbush, Brazilian ....*Schinus*

Pepperbush*, Sweet .....*Clethra*

Peppermint .....*Mentha*

Peppertree .....*Schinus*

perennial. Of at least three seasons duration.

Pereskia (pur-es'-ki-a). Blade-apple, Barbados-gooseberry*. One of the few Cacti which bears true leaves. Foliage is sometimes bronze or variegated.

perfoliate leaves are those united at the base so that stem apparently passes thru them.

peri-. Around.

perianth. Calyx and corolla taken together especially when they are not distinct.

pericarp. Botanically ripened ovary but generally called a fruit.

Perilla (pur-il'-la). Hardy, bronze-leaf annual. Self-sows to become a weed.

Periploca (pe-ri-plo'-ka). Silkvine. Hardy twiner. Related to the Milkweed, and therefore containing a milky juice.

Peristeria (per-i-stee'-ri-a). Holy-ghost-flower, Dove-orchid*. Orchid with flower so formed that it appears to be a tiny white dove in the center.

Periwinkle .....*Vinca*

Pernettya (pur-net'-ti-a). Prickly-heath*. Evergreen shrubs. Crimson, blue-black, and cream-colored berries. Grown in South and eastern coast.

Perowskia (per-ou'-ski-a). Azure-sage*, Silversage*. Shrub with white leaves and stems. Nearly hardy. Flowers purplish blue.

Persimmon .....*Diospyros*

personate. A two-lipped flower, the throat of which is closed by a palate; example, Snapdragon.

petiole. A leaf stalk.

petraea (pet-ree'-a). Rock-loving.

Petalostemon (pet-a-los-tee'-mum). Prairieclover. Perennial. Small, compact, cylindrical spikes of cloverlike flowers.

Petrea (pet-ree'-a). Purplewreath. Greenhouse climber. Long sprays of purple flowers.

Petunia (pe-teu'-ni-a). Most popular annual.

Phacelia (fa-see'-li-a). Annuals. Bell-shaped flowers, blue, pink, or white.

Phalaenopsis (fal-ee-nop'-sis). Moth-orchid. Orchid which frequently has a lip which terminates into whiplike appendages.

Phalaris (fal'-a-ris). Reed Canary Grass, Ribbongrass*. Grown for its green or variegated leaves.

Phaseolus (fa-see'-o-lus). Bean. Includes Lima and Scarlet Runner. Annual and perennial, ornamental and edible beans.

Pheasantseye .....*Adonis*

Phegopteris (fe-gop'-tur-is).....
.....*Dryopteris*

Phellodendron (fel-loh-den'-dron). Corktree. Hardy tree. Large, compound leaves.

Philadelphus (fil-a-del'-fus). Mock-orange. Common, fragrant, white-flowered shrubs. Commonly and incorrectly called Syringa, which is the scientific name for Lilac.

Phillyrea (fil-lir'-e-a). Mockprivet*. Evergreen shrubs. Related to Privet.

Phlomis (floh'-mis). Jerusalem-sage. Hardy, perennial, evergreen shrubs. Lipped flowers.

Phlox (flox). Annual and perennial. Rockery, bordering.

Phoenix (fee'-nix). Date Palm. Greenhouse and tropical palms. Source of edible date.

Phormium (for'-mi-um). Flaxlily, New-zealand-flax*. Tender evergreen. Green or variegated leaves, spread to form a fan-shaped plant.

phosphorus. Bones are rich in phosphorus. The commercial source being either the bones of animals or an accumulation of such bones from a past age and now turned to rock. Phosphorus is necessary for growth and maturity. Applied in form of superphosphate and bone meal.

Photinia (foh-tin'-i-a). Christmasberry. Nearly hardy, evergreen shrubs. Beautiful, tiny red, Apple-like fruits.

Phyllanthus (fil-lan'-thus). Snow bush, Star-gooseberry. Greenhouse plant. Oval leaves, variegated with purple, white, and yellow. As the translation of the name means "leaf flowers," the plants are as showy as if in bloom.

Phyllostachys (fil-lo-stak'-is). One of the greenhouse bamboos.

Physalis (fy'-sa-lis). Ground-cherry, Chinese-lantern-plant*. Perennials. Cultivated for their inflated calyx which surround the globular berries.

Physocarpus (fy-so-kar'-pus). Ninebark. Hardy shrubs. Related to Spireas. Flowers white. Leaves often golden. Seed pods somewhat inflated.

Physostegia (fy-soh-stej'-i-a). False-dragonhead, Hingeflower*. Hardy perennials. Lipped, rose flowers which seem to be attached to the stems by a swivel joint.

Phytolacca (fy-toh-lak'-ka). Pokeberry. Herbaceous perennials. Wild in many sections of the country. Noted for their deep-purple berries in the autumn.

Picea (pis'-e-a, or pys'-e-a). Spruce. Hardy, evergreen conifers. Leaves needlelike, and unlike the Fir, they leave the branch with a roughened appearance after they have fallen.

Pickerelweed ..... *Pontederia*

picta (pik'-ta). Spotted.

Pieplant ..... *Rheum*

Pieris (py'-er-is). Andromeda, Staggerbush, Fetterbush. Evergreen shrubs. Bell-shaped flowers. Acid soil.

Pignut ..... *Hicoria*

Pilea (py'-le-a). Artilleryplant*. Grenehouse, pot plants. Very small leaves. Flower buds burst open in contact with moisture, and discharge pollen.

pilose (py'-lohs). Shaggy, covered with soft hairs.

Pimelea (py-meel'-e-a). Riceflower. Evergreen, flowering shrubs. Generally grown in pots, for its clusters of pink flowers.

Pimpernel ..... *Anagallis*

Pincushion-flower* ..... *Scabiosa*

Pine ..... *Pinus*
Australian-pine* ..... *Casuarina*
Norfolk-island-pine .. *Araucaria*
Screwpine ..... *Pandanus*
Umbrella-pine ..... *Sciadopitys*

Pineapple ..... *Ananas*

Pinguicula (pin-gwik'-eu-la). Butterwort. Perennials. Insectivorous. Leaves soft, fleshy, greasy to the touch.

Pink ..... *Dianthus*
Swamp-pink ..... *Helonias*
Firepink ..... *Silene*
Mosspink* ..... *Phlox*
Peatpink ..... *Silene*
Sea-pink* ..... *Statice*

Pinkball* ..... *Dombeya*

Pinkbells ..... *Heuchera*

Pinkroot ..... *Spigelia*

pinna. Leaflet; a section of a compound leaf or fern frond.

pinnate. Leaflets ranged like a faether.

pinnatifid (pi-nat'-i-fid). Pinnately cut but not cut deeply enough to be pinnate.

Pinus (py'-nus). Pine. Hardy, coniferous evergreens. Grown for beauty and timber.

Pinxterbloom .....*Azalea*

Piper (py'-per). Pepper. Greenhouse shrub. Large, sometimes marbled and blotched leaves. One species is the source of our black pepper.

Pipsissewa (pip-sis'-se-wa)..... .....*Chimaphila*

Piqueria (pi-quee'-ri-a). Stevia. Greenhouse perennials. Grown for florists' cutflower use. Flowers tiny, white, in tassel-like clusters.

pisifera (pi-sif'-e-ra). Pisum-bearing, pea-bearing.

Pisum (py'-sum). Pea. Annual, garden vegetable.

Pitcherplant.....{*Nepenthes* / *Sarracenia* / *Darlingtonia*

Pithecollobium (pith-e-kol-loh'-bium). Monkey-ear-ring*. Trees for Florida. Flowers pealike white, in dense heads. Pods spirally twisted, hence the name.

Pittosporum (pit-tos'-por-um). Tender, greenhouse or semitropical shrubs. Evergreen leaves. Clusters of white or yellow flowers.

Pityrogramma (pity-roh-gram'-ma). Goldfern. Tropical ferns. Lower side of fronds covered with gold and silver dust.

Plane .....*Platanus*

Plantainlily .....*Hosta*

plant food, available. Fertilizing elements which are soluble in water.

Platanus (plat'-a-nus). Planetree. Sycamore*. Popular, large trees.

platy- (plat'-i-). Broad. Example, *platyphyllus,* broad-leaved.

Platycodon (plat-i-koh'-don). Balloonflower. Hardy perennials. Balloonlike purple and white buds, which open into star-shaped flowers.

Platystemon (plat-i-stee'-mon). Creamcups. Hardy annual. Poppy-like plant. Yellow flower.

plena (plee'-na). Full, used to designate doubleness in flowers.

Pleurisy-root* .....*Asclepias*

plicate. Plaited, folded lengthwise, as in a closed fan.

Plum .....*Prunus*
Malabar .....*Eugenia*

Plumbago (plum-bay'-go). Leadwort*. Tender, greenhouse subjects, or outdoor shrubs in semitropics. Blue and deep-red phlox-like flowers, in clusters.

Plumbago, Larpente . *Ceratostigma*

Plumepoppy .....*Bocconia*

Plumeria (pleu-me'-ri-a). Frangipani. Evergreen, greenhouse, flowering shrubs. Pink and red flowers. Related to the Vinca.

plumosa (plu-moh'-sa). Feathery.

Poa (poh'-a). Bluegrass. Common, lawngrass. Leaves boatshaped at tips.

Podocarpus (pod-o-kar'-pus). Evergreen conifers. Yew-like foliage, but wider.

Podophyllum (pod-o-fil'-lum). Mayapple. Umbrella-like leaves produced in pairs. White flowers nodding between the leaves.

Poinciana (poin-si-a'-na). Greenhouse or tropical tree. Finely divided leaves. Crimson leaves.

Poinsettia (poin-set'-ti-a). *Euphorbia.* Tender, shrubby plant. Milky juice. Large, scarlet bracts. Grown as a Christmas pot plant, and as an outdoor subject in the tropics.

Poison-ivy* .....*Rhus*

Pokeberry ..... *Phytolacca*

Polemonium (pol-i-moh'-ni-um). Jacobsladder. Hardy, herbaceous perennials. Pinnate leaves. Blue or white flowers.

Polianthes (pol-i-an'-theez). Tuberose. Tender, bulbous plant. Very fragrant, white flowers. Cultivated sorts generally double.

poly- (pol'i-). Many. Example, *polyphyllus,* many-leaved.

Polygala (po-lig'-a-la). Milkwort*. Hardy, herbaceous perennials or subtropical shrubs. Often with milky juice. Flowers are somewhat Orchid-like in appearance.

Polygonatum (pol-i-go-nay'-tum). Solomonseal. Perennial. Small, bell-shaped, pendulous, greenish-white flowers.

Polygonum (po-lig'-o-num). Fleece-flower. Hardy annuals, perennials, and shrubby climber. Flowers generally white or rose. Related to Buckwheat.

Polypodium (pol-i-pod'-i-um). Polypody. Hardy or greenhouse Ferns.

Polyscias (pol-is'-si-as). Aralia. Greenhouse shrubs. Often with variegated leaves.

Polystichum (po-lis'-ti-kum). Christmas Fern, Leather Fern. Hardy and greenhouse Ferns. Finely divided, thick, leathery fronds.

pome. A core fruit; example, apple.

Pomegranate (pom-gran'-ayt) .... *Punica*

-pondweed, Cape ..... *Aponogeton*

Pontederia (pon-te-dee'-ri-a). Pickerelweed. Hardy, perennial, swamp plant. Spikes of bluish-purple flowers. Heart-shaped leaves.

Poor-mans-orchid* ... *Schizanthus*

Popinac* ..... *Acacia*

Poplar ..... *Populus*

Poppy

Bush-poppy* ..... *Dendromecon*
California-poppy .. *Eschscholtzia*
Canyon-poppy ..... *Romneya*
Chinese-poppy ..... *Meconopsis*
Corn ..... *Papaver*
Falsepoppy ..... *Meconopsis*
Flamepoppy ..... *Meconopsis*
Hornpoppy ..... *Glaucium*
Iceland ..... *Papaver*
Indian* ..... *Meconopsis*
Matilija-poppy* ..... *Romneya*
Opium ..... *Papaver*
Plumepoppy ..... *Bocconia*
Pricklepoppy ..... *Argemone*
Satinpoppy ..... *Meconopsis*
Sea-poppy* ..... *Glaucium*
Shirley ..... *Papaver*
Treepoppy ..... *Dendromecon*
Waterpoppy ..... *Hydrocleis*
Welshpoppy ..... *Meconopsis*

Poppy Anemone ..... *Anemone*

Poppy-mallow ..... *Callirhoe*

Populus (pop'-eu-lus). Poplar, Aspen, Cottonwood. Trees usually rapid growing. Many have leaves which are so constructed that they are constantly in motion.

Porana (po-ray'-na). Snowcreeper*. Climber of semitropics. Flowers white, related to Morning-glory, in axillary clusters.

Porcelainflower* ..... *Hoya*

Portulaca (por-tu-lak'-a). Juicy-leaf annuals. Flowers red, yellow, pink, and white. Succeed in hot, dry places.

Posoqueria (poso-quer'-i-a). Needle-flower*. Tropical erect shrub. Flowers long, white, fragrant. Grown in Florida for the flowers and its large, glossy foliage.

Possumhaw ..... *Ilex*

Potamogeton (pot-a-mo-gee'-ton). Pondweed. Aquatic perennial plants. White flowers. Aquatics.

potash. Wood ashes are rich in potash. It supplements nitrogen to give stiffness to plants. Applied in form of unleached wood ashes,

potassium muriate, potassium sulfate, and kainit.

Potatobean .....*Apios*

Potentilla (poh-ten-til'-la). Cinquefoil. Herbaceous perennials and shrubs. Five petals and many stamens. Various-colored flowers. Leaves palmate, usually four- to many-parted.

Pot-marigold .....*Calendula*

praecox (pree'-koks). Precocious, premature, very early.

Prairieclover .....*Petalostemum*

Prairiegentian .....*Eustoma*

Prairiemallow .....*Sidalcea*

pratensis (pray-ten'-sis). Of meadows.

prickle. A spinelike growth from the outer bark.

Pricklepoppy .....*Argemone*

Prickly-ash .....*Zanthoxylum*

Prickly-heath .....*Pernettya*

Pricklypear .....*Opuntia*

Prickly-rhubarb* .....*Gunnera*

Pride-of-india* .....*Melia*

Primrose .....*Primula*
Cape-primrose ...*Streptocarpus*
Evening-primrose ....*Oenothera*

Primrose-willow .....*Jussiaea*

Primula (prim'-eu-la). Primrose. Perennials and annuals. A group rich in deep-magenta flowers, as well as purple, yellow, and blue. Border, rockery.

Princesfeather .....*Amaranthus*

Princesplume .....*Polygonum*

Princessflower* .....*Tibouchina*

Privet .....*Ligustrum*
Mockprivet .....*Phillyrea*

Prophetflower* .....*Arnebia*

prunifolia. Plumleaf.

Prunus (preu'-nus). Plum, Cherry, Apricot. Trees. Grown for beauty and fruit.

pseuda, pseudo (sue'-da, or doh). In combinations means false, not genuine, not the true or the typical, as *Pseudotsuga,* false *Tsuga.*

pseudobulb. The bulblike stem of an orchid.

Pseudotsuga (seu-doh-soo'-ga). Douglas-fir. Hardy, evergreen. Differs from Firs by its distinctive cones which bear long filaments upon the scales.

Psidium (sid'-i-um). Guava. Tender trees. Cultivated for their edible fruits.

Ptelea (tel'-e-a). Hoptree. Small trees. Three-parted leaves. Circular, waferlike seeds. The whole tree is pervaded by hoplike odor.

Pteris (ter'-is). Brake. Tender tropical Ferns. Unlike other ferns the spores are borne under a roll in edge of pinnae.

Pterostyrax (ter-o-sty'-rax). Epaulette-tree. Small tree. Interesting, drooping, flower clusters, so branched as to appear like epaulettes.

pubescent (peu-bes'-sent). Downy, short soft hairy.

Puccoon .....*Lithospermum*

pudica (peud'-i-ka). Bashful, retiring, shrinking.

Pueraria (peu-ur-air'-i-a). Kudzubean. One of the most rapid growing herbaceous vines. Three-parted leaves.

pulcher (pul'-ker). Handsome, beautiful.

pulcherrima (pul-ker-ry'-ma). Most beautiful.

Pulmonaria (pul-moh-nair'-i-a). Lungwort. Herbaceous perennial. Related to Forget-me-not. Leaves frequently spotted with white. Flowers pink, sometimes turning blue.

Pumpkin .....*Cucurbita*

punctata (pungk'-tay-ta). Dotted.

pungens (pun'-jenz). Piercing, sharp-pointed.

pungent. Ending in short stiff point; also biting as to taste and smell.

Punica (peu'-ni-ka). Pomegranate. Tender, edible fruits. Also small pot plants. Attractive flowers.

Punktree* .....*Melaleuca*

Purplewreath* .....*Petrea*

-purslane, Rock .....*Calandrinia*

Puschkinia (push-kin'-i-a). Striped-squill. Hardy, bulbous plants. Resemble Scilla, but the spikes are more compact and upright, and the flowers have a medial line of blue.

Pussy-ears, Coast ....*Calochortus*

Pussytoes .....*Antennaria*

pygmaea (pig'-mee-a). Dwarf.

Pyracantha (py-rah-kanth'-a). Fire-thorn. Nearly hardy shrubs. Noted for their display of white flowers and deep-red fruits which are like small haws. Becomes quite a climber on the Pacific Coast.

Pyrethrum (py-ree'-thrum) ....*Chrysanthemum*

pyrethrum extract. A concentrated solution of Pyrethrum (a Daisy) flowers. Effective against sucking insects. Kills by paralyzing the nerves of insect. Not poisonous to man.

Pyrola (pir'-o-la). Shinleaf. Perennials. More or less basal leaves. Short spike upon which are borne tiny white flowers.

Pyrostegia .....*Bignonia*

Pyrus (pyr'-us). Pear. Fruit trees and ornamentals.

Q

Quamash, Indian* .....*Camassia*

Quamoclit (quay'-mo-klit). Star-glory, Cypressvine, Cardinal Climber. Annual vines with salverform flowers.

Queen-of-the-meadow*. *Filipendula*

Queen-of-the-prairie* .. *Filipendula*

Quercus (quer'-kus). Oak. Trees. Some evergreen. Popular for ornament and lumber.

Quince .....*Cydonia*
Flowering .....*Chaenomeles*

Quinceberry* .....*Cotoneaster*

Quisqualis (quis-qua'-lis). Rangoon-creeper. Climbing plants for greenhouse or semitropics. Flowers white, changing red; in drooping spikes. Its unique character is indicated by its name, which translated means *who, what.*

R

Rabbitberry* .....*Shepherdia*

raceme (ray-seem'). A long cluster of stalked flowers. (See page 00.)

radicans (rad'-i-kanz). Rooting.

Ragged-robin .....*Lychnis*

Raisintree .....*Hovenia*

Ramondia (ray-mund'-i-a). Rosette-mullein*. Rock-garden perennials. Leaves in rosettes. Flowers blue violet.

random flagging. A pavement made of irregular shaped stones.

Rangoon-creeper .....*Quisqualis*

Ranunculus (ra-nun'-keu-lus). Buttercup. Perennial and annual. Often tuberous rooted. Flowers generally yellow or white.

Raphanus (raf-an'-us). Radish. Popular edible vegetable.

Raphiolepis (raf-i-o-lee'-pis). India-hawthorn. Evergreen shrubs grown in South. Leaves thick, glossy green. Flowers white or pinkish, often fragrant. Related to Quince.

Raspberry .....*Rubus*

Rattlesnake-plantain ....*Goodyera*

Ravenala (ra-ve-na'-la). Travelers-tree*. Tropical accent plants, with immense leaves like those of a banana plant, so arranged that whole plant forms a fan in one plane. So-called because leaf-bases hold water which the traveler might drink.

receptacle. The expanded tip of a stem, in or upon which the flower or flowers are borne.

recessive characters. See dominant characters.

Redbud .....*Cercis*

Redcedar .....*Juniper*

Redhotpoker* .....*Kniphofia*

Redtop .....*Agrostis*

Red-white-and-blue-flower . *Cuphea*

Redwood .....*Sequoia*

Reed, Giant .....*Arundo*

Rehmannia (ray-man'-ni-a). Half-hardy perennial, treated as annual. Lipped flowers, pink or purple.

Reinwardtia (ryn-wardt'-i-a). Yellowflax. Tender shrub. Large, yellow flowers.

renovating fruit tree. Process of pruning and fertilizing of old fruit trees.

repens (ree'-penz). Repent, creeping.

Reseda (re-see'-da). Mignonette. Annual. Delightfully fragrant, greenish-pink flowers.

Restharrow* ..... *Ononis*

Resurrection Fern* ...*Polypodium*

Resurrectionplant .....*Selaginella*

recticulata (ree-tik-eu-lay'-ta). Netted, net-veined.

Retinospora (ret-in-os'por-a)..... .....*Chamaecyparis*

reversion. Plants which are cross-bred often tend to retrograde toward their parents.

Rhamnus (ram'-nus). Buckthorn. Shrubs. Attractive black fruits. Hedging, border.

Rhaphis (ray'-fis). Palm. Leaves fan-shaped, attached to cane-like stems.

Rheum (ree'-um). Rhubarb. Herbaceous perennial. Edible leaf stalks.

Rhipsalis (rip'-sal-is). Mistletoe Cactus. Curious Cactus which is spineless and has rather jointed, cylindrical stems.

rhizome (rhy'zome). An underground stem.

rhizophyllus (ry-zo-fil'-lus). Leaves rooting.

Rhodanthe (ro-dan'-thee)..... .....*Helipterum*

Rhododendron (ro-do-den'-dron). Hardy and tender shrubs, some of which are evergreen. Showy flowers of all colors but blue.

Rhodora (ro-dohr'-a). Species of *Rhododendron.*

Rhodotypos (ro-do-ty'-pos). Jetbead. Hardy shrubs. Four-petaled, white flowers, followed by a small cluster of 3 or 4 black fruits.

Rhubarb .....*Rheum*
Prickly-rhubarb* .....*Gunnera*

Rhus (roos). Sumac, Smoketree. Large shrubs or trees. Leaves turn beautiful tints in the fall; and two of which, namely the Poison-ivy and Poison-oak, are poisonous to the touch.

Ribbonbush .....*Muehlenbeckia*

Ribes (ry'-beez). Gooseberry, Currant. Ornamental edible fruits.

Riceflower .....*Pimelia*

Ricinus (ris'-in-us). Castor-bean. Annuals. Used for semitropical sections because of large, lobed leaves.

riparia (ry-pair'-i-a). Of river banks.

Robinia (ro-bin'-i-a). Locust, Rose-acacia. Hardy trees and shrubs. Pealike flowers, generally in wisteria-like clusters.

Rockbell* ..... *Wahlenbergia*

Rockcress ..... *Arabis*

-rockcress*, Purple..... *Aubrietia*

Rocket ..... *Hesperis*

Rockjasmine* ..... *Androsace*

rock-plant species-names are often *alpinus,* alpine; *caespitosa,* tufted, dwarf; *montana,* mountain; *procubens,* procumbent, spreading; *repens,* creeping; *rupestris,* rock; *saxatile,* rock.

Rockpurslane ..... *Calandrinia*

Rockrose ..... *Cistus*

Rockspirea ..... *Holodiscus*

Rockspray ..... *Cotoneaster*

rodents. Rats, mice, squirrels, and gophers.

Romneya (rom'-nee-ya). Canyon-poppy. Herbaceous perennial. Grayish-green leaves. Poppy flowers, often 8 inches in diameter.

rootstock. An underground stem or rhizome.

Rosa (roh'-za). Rose. Hardy and and half-hardy shrubs and climbers. Most popular of all garden flowers.

Rosa-de-montana ..... *Antigonon*

Rosary-pea ..... *Abrus*

Rose ..... *Rosa*
Christmas-rose ..... *Helleborus*
Guelder-rose* ..... *Viburnum*
Jews-rose* ..... *Kerria*
Sunrose ..... *Helianthemum*

Rose-acacia ..... *Robinia*

Rosegentian ..... *Sabatia*

Rosemallow ..... *Hibiscus*

Rosemary ..... *Rosmarinus*

-rosemary, Bog ..... *Andromeda*

Rose-of-heaven ..... *Lychnis*

Rose-of-sharon* ..... *Hibiscus*

Roseroot ..... *Sedum*

Rosette-mullein* ..... *Ramondia*

Rosinweed ..... *Silphium*

Rosmarinus (rohz-ma-ry'-nus). Rosemary. Evergreen shrubs, quite hardy. Leaves very fragrant. Flowers purple.

Rowantree* ..... *Sorbus*

Rubbertree ..... *Ficus*
, Hardy ..... *Eucommia*

rubra (roo'-bra). Red, ruddy.

Rubus (roo'-bus). Raspberry, Dewberry, Blackberry. Hardy, prickly shrubs. Most species grown for edible fruits, but several for their ornamental quality.

Rudbeckia (rud-bek'-i-a). Coneflower. Includes Goldenglow. Hardy, herbaceous perennials. Generally yellow flowers, with a high, brownish or blackish center.

Rue ..... *Ruta*

Rue-anemone* ..... *Anemonella*

Ruellia (roo-el'-li-a). Christmas-pride*. Greenhouse perennials. One a wild perennial in Midwest. Flowers lipped, rosy-purple or violet.

rugosa (roo-goh'-sa). Wrinkled.

running-out. Deterioration of varieties.

Runningpine ..... *Lycopodium*

rupestris (roo-pes'-tris). Rock-loving.

Ruscus (rus'-kus). Butchersbroom. Evergreen shrubs. Commonly collected and dyed red for Christmas decorations.

-rush, Flowering ..... *Butomus*

Russelia (rus-see'-li-a). Coralblow. Evergreen, greenhouse shrubs. Very small leaves. Reedlike branches. Flowers long, tubular, scarlet.

Russian-olive ..... *Elaeagnus*

Ruta (reu'-ta). Rue. Hardy, shrubby perennial. Leaves bluish-green. Plants have strong odor.

S

Sabal (say'-bal). Palmetto. Greenhouse or subtropical palms. Fan-shaped leaves.

Sabatia (sa-bat'-i-a). Rosegentian. Biennials or annuals, rare wildflowers. Related to Gentians.

Saccharum (sak'-kar-um). Sugarcane. Tender grass. Large amount of sugar in stems.

Sacred-bamboo*, Chinese. . *Nandina*

Sacred-lily, Chinese ..... *Narcissus*

Sage ..... *Salvia*
Azuresage* ..... *Perowskia*
Bethlehem-sage* ... *Pulmonaria*
Jerusalem-sage ..... *Phlomis*
Silversage* ..... *Perowskia*
Woodsage* ..... *Teucrium*

Sagebrush ..... *Artemisia*

Sagina (sa-gy'-na). Pearlwort. Very dwarf perennial. White flowers. May be used as substitute for grass on sandy soils. Useful for rockery and between stones.

Sagittaria (sag-it-tair'-i-a). Arrowhead. Aquatic, hardy perennials. Arrow-shaped leaves. Flowers white.

Sago Cycas ..... *Cycas*

Saintpaulia (saynt-paul'-i-a). African-violet. Greenhouse perennials. Tiny flowers somewhat resembling Violets. Cutflower, pot plants.

St. Jameslily ..... *Sprekelia*

St. Johnswort ..... *Hypericum*

Salix (sayl'-ix). Willow, Osier. Hardy trees and shrubs. Trees of various habit, often weeping. Adapted to wet soils.

Salpiglossis (sal-pi-glos'-sis). Paintedtongue*. Annuals. Related to Petunia, but more upright, and the flowers are attractively veined.

Salsify (sal'-si-fy). Often known as Vegetable-oyster. Roots are eaten.

Saltbush* ..... *Baccharis*

Salt-tree ..... *Halimondendron*

salver-shaped. Like Phlox flower, with a long tube and expanded limb.

Salvia (sal'-vi-a). Sage. Hardy and tender annuals, perennials, and shrubs. Lipped flowers. Stamens so constructed that they form a lever. Plants permeated with strong minty odor.

Salvinia (sal-vin'-i-a). Tiny, floating plants. Leaves more or less pimpled or hairy.

Sambucus (sam-beu'-kus). Elder. Hardy shrubs. Flat clusters of white flowers. Black or scarlet berries.

Sanchezia (san-kee'-zi-a). Greenhouse, foliage plants. Leaves large, oval, striped with yellow or white.

Sandbells* ..... *Jasione*

Sandmyrtle ..... *Leiophyllum*

Sandverbena ..... *Abronia*

Sandwort ..... *Arenaria*

Sanguinaria (san-gui-nair'-i-a). Bloodroot. Hardy, perennial wildflower of the East. Flowers white. Leaves grayish and deeply lobed. Root with red fluid.

sanguinea (san-gwin'-ea). Bloody.

Sanguisorba (san-qui-sor'-ba). Burnet. Compound, prominently dentate leaves. Flowers in compound, tail-like spikes.

Sanseviera (sans-se-vi-ee'-ra). Bowstring-hemp. Greenhouse perennials. Leaves arising from a prostrate root stalk. Leaves narrow, thick, green, mottled lighter. One variety with white-margined leaves.

Santolina (san-to-ly'-na). Lavender-cotton. Quite hardy shrubs. Very tiny leaves, covered with cottony down. Flowers yellow. Carpet-bedding plant, edging.

Sanvitalia (san-vi-tay'-li-a). Hardy annual. Like a tiny, prostrate Zinnia.

Sapindus (sa-pin'-dus). Soapberry. Everygreen trees, native of the tropics. Berries orange-brown.

Saponaria (sa-poh-nair'-i-a). Soapwort, Bouncing-bet. Annuals and perennials. Flowers resemble Pinks, to which they are related.

Sapphireberry* .....*Symplocos*

saprophyte (sap'-roh-fyt). Organism living on dead or decaying (not living), organic matter; ex., Mushrooms, Indianpipe.

sargenti (sar-jen'-ti). Named for Charles W. Sargent, former director of Arnold Arboretum.

sarmentosa (sar-men-toh'-sa). Bearing runners.

Sarracenia (sar-ra-see'-ni-a). Pitcherplant. Hardy and tender, aquatic, insectivorous plants. Leaves tubular and pitcher-shaped.

Sarsaparilla, Wild .....*Aralia*

Sassafras (sas'-sa-fras). Hardy trees. Deeply lobed leaves, turning to brilliant colors in the fall.

Satinflower* .....*Lunaria*

Satinpoppy .....*Meconopsis*

sativa (sa-ty'-va). Cultivated.

Satureia (sat-eu-ry'-a). Savory. Annual and perennial herbs. Aromatic shoots for flavoring soups and salads.

Saururus (sau-reu'-rus). Lizard-tail. Tail-like spikes of white flowers, nodding at the end. Heart-shaped leaves.

Savin .....*Juniperus*

Savory .....*Satureia*

saxatile (sax'-a-til). Rock.

Saxifraga (sax-si-fray'-ga). Saxifrage. Tender, and hardy perennial. Often rosettelike, some mosslike, others with large leathery leaves. Color and arrangement of the flowers very diverse. Outstanding rock plants.

Saxifrage .....*Saxifraga*

Scabiosa (ska-bi-oh'-sa). Scabious. Pincushion-flower*, Mourning-bride*. Annuals and perennials. Flowers range from white thru blue to crimson, aggregated together in large heads.

scabrous (skay'-brus). Rough, gritty.

scandens (skan'-denz). Climbing.

scape. Leafless flower stem.

Scarboro-lily .....*Vallota*

scarious. Dry, membraneous bracts.

Scarletplume .....*Euphorbia*

Schinus (sky'-nus). Peppertree. Very graceful, tender trees. Pinnate leaves. Large clusters of red fruits with peppery odor.

Schizanthus (skiz-an'-thus). Butterflyflower. Annuals, Showy, mottled flowers, produced in large, informal clusters.

schizo- (ski'-zo). Cut. Example, *schizophyllus,* cut-leaved.

Schizophragma (skiz-o-frag'-ma) Japanese Hydrangea-vine. Clinging, climbing shrub. Hydrangea-like flowers.

Scholartree .....*Sophora*

Schomburgkia (shom-boorg'-ki-a). Cowhorn Orchid*. Greenhouse orchids. Large, pseudo-bulbs, often shaped like a cow's horn.

Sciadopitys (sy-a-dop'-i-tis). Umbrella-pine. Hardy, evergreen conifer. Leaves borne in tufts at the end of the shoots. Trees pyramidal.

science is classified knowledge; it attempts to explain the "why" of Nature.

scientific name. A Latin name of two parts: the genus and the species; example, *Helianthus* (genus) *mollis* (species).

Scilla (sil'-la). Squill. Hardy bulbs. Tiny, blue or white flowers, starlike or bellshaped.

Scindapsus (sin-dap'-sus). Ivy-arum. Greenhouse climber. Related to Jack-in-the-pulpit.

scion (see cion).

Scorpion-senna .....*Coronilla*

Screwpine .....*Pandanus*

Scutellaria (skeu-tel-lair'-i-a). Skullcap. Greenhouse and herbaceous perennials. Lipped flowers, scarlet, and blue, and purple.

Sea-buckthorn .....*Hippophae*

Seagrape .....*Cocoloba*

Seaholly .....*Eryngium*

Sea-lavender .....*Limonium*

Sea-pink* .....*Statice*

Sea-urchin *.....*Hakea*

Secale (se-kayl'). Rye. Well-known cereal grass.

-sedge, Umbrella.....*Cyperus*

Sedum (see'-dum). Stonecrop, Goldmoss. Perennials and annuals. Juicy leaves. Drouth resistant, therefore used for ground covers in hot, dry places. Also in rockeries.

Seedbox .....*Ludwigia*

Sego-lily .....*Calochortus*

Selaginella (se-la-ji-nel'-la, or sella-ji-nell'-a). Greenhouse plants. Very fine, mosslike foliage. Some climbing, others erect, others are ground covers.

Selfheal .....*Prunella*

self--pollination. The pollination of a pistil by a stamen in the same flower.

Semesan ,sem'-e-san). An organic mercury compound splendid for the prevention and control of damping-off fungi. (Similar to Uspulin.)

semper (sem-per). Ever. Example, *sempervirens,* evergreen.

Sempervivum (sem-per-vy'-vum). Houseleek, Hen-and-chickens. Greenhouse and hardy, rosette-like plants. Some produce interesting sprays of white, yellow, or purple flowers. Rockery.

Seneca-snakeroot .....*Polygala*

Senecio (sen-ee'-si-o). Groundsel, Cineraria. Greenhouse and hardy annuals, climbers and herbaceous perennials. Very diverse group, which contains one of the Dusty-millers; the greenhouse pot plant, Cineraria; and the vine commonly known as Parlor-ivy.

Senna .....*Cassia*

-senna, Bladder .....*Colutea*

Senna-pea .....*Swainsona*

Sensitiveplant .....*Mimosa*

sepal. One of the separate parts of the calyx, generally green and somewhat leafy.

Sequoia (se-quoi'-a). Redwood. Giant-tree-of-California. Well-known, coniferous evergreens of the West Coast. Revered for their age.

Servicetree .....*Sorbus*

sessile (ses'-sil). Not stalked, leaves which sit upon a branch without a stalk.

Shadblow .....*Amelanchier*

Shamrock A species of Clover (*Trifolium*).

Shepheria (shep-hurd'-i-a). Buffaloberry. Hardy shrub. Silvery foliage. Fruits scarlet or yellow.

shifting. Gardener's word for repotting.

Shinleaf .....*Pyrola*

Shootingstar .....*Dodecatheon*

Shortia (shor'-ti-a). Oconee-bells. Rare perennials. White flowers. Galax-like leaves. Acid soil.

shrub. A woody plant which branches from the base (see tree).

Shrub-althea .....*Hibiscus*

Sicyos (sik'-i-os). Bur-cucumber. Annual climber. Lobed leaves. Entire plant hairy. Related to Cucumber.

Sidalcea (sy-dal'-se-a). Prairie-mallow, Checkerbloom. Hardy perennials. Magenta or pink flowers, produced in slender spikes.

Silene (sy-lee'-nee). Catchfly, Campion, Peatpink, Firepink. Often with sticky stamens, which catch tiny insects. Flowers often very brilliant crimson, pink, or white.

silicle. Characteristic short fruit of the Cabbage Family (*Cruciferae*).

silique. Characteristic long fruit of Cabbage Family (*Cruciferae*).

Silk-oak ..... *Grevillea*

Silktassel-bush ..... *Garrya*

Silktree ..... *Albizzia*

Silkvine ..... *Periploca*

Silphium (silf'-i-um). Rosinweed, Campassplant. Typical prairie perennials. Sandpapery leaves. Sunflowerlike blossoms.

Silverbell ..... *Halesia*

Silverberry ..... *Elaeagnus*

Silvervine ..... *Actinidia*

sinensis (sin-en-sis). Chinese, of China.

Sinningia (sin-ning'-i-a). Gloxinia. Tuberous-rooted, summer-blooming, greenhouse pot plants.

sinus (sy'-nus). Space between two lobes of a leaf.

Sisyrhinchium (sis-i-rink'-i-um). Blue-eyed-grass. Cormous, grasslike perennials. Dainty, blue flowers, very fleeting.

Skimmia (skim'-mi-a). Greenhouse or subtropical, evergreen shrubs. Scarlet berries.

Skullcap ..... *Scutellaria*

Skunkcabbage ..... *Symplocarpus*

Skunklily* ..... *Fritillaria*

Skyflower* ..... *Thunbergia*

Smilacina (smy-la-sy'-na). False Solomonseal. Hardy perennials. Feathery white flowers, at tips of frondlike shoots.

Smilax (smy'-lax). Greenbrier. Hardy, evergreen climbers. Ornamental foliage. Often with prickly stems. Tendrils are produced on a knee of the leaf stalk. The plant grown in greenhouse under name of Smilax, is a species of Asparagus and is properly called Gardeners-smilax.

Slipperwort* ..... *Calceolaria*

Smoketree ..... *Rhus*

Snakebeard ..... *Ophiopogon*

Snakepalm* ..... *Amorphophallus*

Snakeroot*, Black ..... *Cimicifuga*

Snakeroot, Virginia .. *Aristolochia*

, White* ..... *Eupatorium*

Snakes-head* ..... *Fritillaria*

Snapdragon ..... *Antirrihinum*

Snapweed ..... *Impatiens*

Sneezeweed ..... *Helenium*

Sneezewort ..... *Achillea*

Snowball ..... *Viburnum*

Snowbell ..... *Styrax*

Snowberry ..... *Symphoricarpos*

Snowbush ..... *Phyllanthus*

Snowcreeper* ..... *Porana*

Snowdrop ..... *Galanthus*

Snowdrop-tree* ..... *Halesia*

Snowflake ..... *Leucojum*

Snowgarland ..... *Spiraea*

Snowglory* ..... *Chionodoxa*

Snow-in-summer ..... *Cerastium*

Snow-in-the-mountain .. *Euphorbia*

Snowplant ..... *Sarcodes*

Snow-wreath ..... *Neviusia*

Soapberry ..... *Sapindus*

Soapwort ..... *Saponaria*

Solanum (soh-lay'-um). Jerusalem-cherry, Nightshade, Eggplant, Potato. Hardy and tender perennials, shrubs, and annuals. Ornament, vegetable fruits, and tubers.

Soldanella (sol-da-nel'-la). Blue-moonwort. Hardy, perennial herbs. Blooms early and said to thaw its way thru ice. Rockery.

Solidago (sol-i-day'-go). Golden-rod. Common, wild perennial in much of United States. Flowers yellow or white.

Sollya (sol'-li-a). Bluebell-creeper. Greenhouse or semitropical, twining shrubs. Blue flowers.

Solomonseal .....*Polygonatum*

Solomonseal, False .....*Smilacina*

Sophora (sof'-or-a). Scholartree, Chinese-pagodatree*. Hardy oriental trees. White, pealike flowers.

Sorbus (sor'-bus). Mountain-ash. Servicetree. Hardy tree. Compound leaves. Flowers white, in flat clusters. Fruits red and showy.

Sorghum .....*Holcus*

Sorreltree* .....*Oxydendrum*

Sourgum* .....*Nyssa*

Soursop* .....*Annona*

Sourwood .....*Oxydendrum*

Southernwood .....*Artemisia*

Sowbread* .....*Cyclamen*

spadix. A thick spike in the center of the Calla and other members of the Arum family.

Spanish-bayonet .....*Yucca*

Spanish-moss. Of the pineapple family, forms long shreds hanging from the branches of trees in South.

Sparaxis (spa-rax'-is). Wandflower. Greenhouse bulbs. Related to Gladiolus. Flowers purple, yellow, and white.

Spartium (spar'-ti-um). Weavers-broom. Quite hardy, flowering shrub. Yellow, pealike flowers. Branches practically leafless.

spathe. A bract which surrounds a flower cluster or the term applied to the perianth of the Calla-like flowers.

Spatterdock .....*Nuphar*

Spearmint .....*Mentha*

speciosa (spee-si-oh'-sa). Showy, good-looking.

spectabilis (spek-ta'-bi-lis). Spectacular, worth seeing, remarkable, showy.

Speedwell .....*Veronica*

Sphagnum (sfag'-num). Moss. Common in bogs. It is due to an accumulation of this moss that peat in formed. Mixing in soil to retain moisture, dried and pulverized and used to cover seeds, florists employ it for filling baskets and in making of designs. Unlike most other vegetable products, it does not decay readily in presence of water.

Spicebush .....*Benzoin*

Spiderflower .....*Cleome*

Spiderlily .....*Hymenocallis*

Spiderwort .....*Tradescantia*

Spigelia (spi-gee'-li-a). Pinkroot. Hardy, herbaceous perennials. Flowers red and yellow.

spike. Elongated cluster of sessile (without stalks) flowers.

Spikeheath .....*Bruckenthalia*

Spikenard, American .....*Aralia*

Spindletree* .....*Euonymus*

spinosa (spy-noh'-sa). Full of spines.

Spiraea (spy-ree'-a). Spirea. Hardy shrubs. Rose or white flowers, variously arranged. Nonwoody sorts are properly known as Aruncus, Filipendula, Astilbe.

Spirea .....*Spiraea*
Blue-spirea* .....*Caryopteris*
Herbaceous* .....*Astilbe*
Rockspirea .....*Holodiscus*

Spleenwort .....*Asplenium*

spore. A one-celled reproductive organ; unlike a seed which is an embryo plant made up of a multitude of cells.

sport. A sudden change in a plant. When the change takes place on one part of a plant only, it is known as a bud sport. When whole plant changes it is called a mutation.

Sprekelia (spre-kee'-li-a). St. Jameslily, Jacobean-lily*. Greenhouse bulb. Usually called an Amaryllis.

Springbeauty .....*Claytonia*

Spruce .....*Picea*

Spurge .....*Euphorbia*

squalens (squah'-lens). Daubed, filthy.

Squash .....*Cucurbita*

Squawbush* .....*Cornus*

Squill, Siberian .....*Scilla*

, Striped* .....*Puschkinia*

Squirrelcorn .....*Dicentra*

Stachys (stak'-is). Betony, Woundwort*. Hardy perennials. Often with woolly leaves. Flowers lipped, scarlet, purple, and white.

Staggerbush .....*Pieris*

stamen. Pollen-bearing, or male, organ.

Stapelia (sta-pee'-li-a). Carrionflower*. Greenhouse, juicy-stemmed plants. Often incorrectly considered as Cacti. Flowers are star-shaped, yellow-spotted-violet, and possess a bad odor.

Staphylea (staf-i-lee'-a). Bladdernut. Hardy and nearly hardy, flowering shrubs. Flowers white. Seed pods inflated.

Star, Blazing* .....*Liatris*

Starflower .....*Trientalis*

Starglory .....*Quamoclit*

Starjasmine ....*Trachelospermum*

Star-of-Bethlehem ..*Ornithogalum*

Starwort* .....*Aster*

, False* .....*Boltonia*

Statice (stat'-i-see). Armeria*. Thrift. Perennials. Small heads of rose, light pink, or white flowers. Ideal edging plant. Formerly some of the everlasting flowers were included with *Statice* but these are now known as *Limonium.*

Steeplebush .....Hardhack

Stellaria (stel-lair'-i-a). Easterbells, Chickweed. Tiny white flowered perennials and annuals.

Stenanthium (sten-an'-thi-um). Featherfleece. Perennials. White flowers. Boggy, shady places.

*Stenactis** (sten-ak'-tis)..*Erigeron*

Stephanandra (stef-an-an'-dra). Shrub. Deeply cut leaves. Small white flowers.

Stephanotis (stef-a-noh'-tis). Madagascar-jasmine. Greenhouse, evergreen, twining shrub. Flowers white and fragrant.

Sterculia (stur-keu'-li-a). Bottletree. Australian tree. Often with yellowish or brilliant-scarlet flowers.

Stevia (stee'-vi-a) .....*Piqueria*

Sticktights* .....*Bidens*

stigma. Part of pistil which receives pollen.

Stigmaphyllon (stig-ma-fil'-lon). Amazonvine. Greenhouse, climbing plant. Yellow flowers, crepe-like at edges of the petals. Leaves hairy margined.

Stipa (sty'-pa). Feathergrass. Hardy, ornamental, perennial, flowering grass.

stipule. Appendages upon a leaf stalk.

stock. The plant into which the cion is inserted in grafting; also refers to strain or parentage.

Stock .....*Matthiola*

Virginian-stock* .....*Malcomia*

Stokesia (stohk'-si-a). Stokes-aster*. Hardy perennials. Blue or white, Cornflower-like flowers.

Stokes-aster* .....*Stokesia*

Stonecress .....*Aethionema*

stolon. A shoot which naturally roots when it touches the soil.

stomata (stoh'-mah-ta). The breathing pores of a leaf.

Stonecrop .....*Sedum*

Storax* .....*Styrax*

Storks-bill .....*Erodium*

stratification. The treatment given seeds to induce rapid germination, consisting of mixing them with sand or peatmoss and allowing them to freeze.

Strawberry .....*Fragaria*

Strawberrybush .....*Euonymus*

Strawberry-geranium* ..*Saxifraga*

Strawberry-tree .....*Arbutus*

Strawflower .....*Helichrysum*

Strelitzia (stre-litz'-i-a). Bird-of-paradise-flower. Greenhouse perennial. Unique flowers which are blue, and arise from a spindle-shaped pod of orange and red.

Streptocarpus (strep-to-kar'-pus). Cape-primrose*. Greenhouse, herbaceous perennial. Related to Gloxinia. Seed pods are long and cylindrical, and become spiral when they open.

Streptopus (strep'-toh-pus). Twisted-stalk. Hardy, perennial wild-flowers. Flowers are white, produced in long, feathery clusters, generally in pairs on threadlike flower stalks, which are abruptly bent near the middle.

Streptosolen (strep-toh-so'-len). Greenhouse, flowering shrubs. Large clusters of orange-red flowers. Almost a climbing plant.

Strobilanthes (strob-i-lan'-theez). Conehead. Greenhouse, flowering shrubs. Violet and blue flowers. Leaves rose-purple beneath and blue above.

Studflower* .....*Helonias*

style. More or less long part of the pistil between the stigma and the ovary.

Styrax (sty'-rax). Snowbell. Hardy, large shrubs or small trees. Bell-shaped, pendulous, white flowers.

sub-. Somewhat. Example, *subcordatus,* somewhat heart-shaped.

succession cropping. Crops which follow one another.

succulent. Juicy, fleshy, thickened.

suffruticose (suf-frut'-i-kos). Slightly shrubby or woody.

Sugar-apple* .....*Annona*

Sugarcane .....*Saccharum*

sulfate of ammonia. Twenty per-cent nitrogen. It is superior to nitrate of soda as it does not leach as much as nitrate of soda. It tends to make soil acid and discourages weeds in lawns.

sulfur, dusting. Finely pulverized sulfur superior to flowers of sulfur as a dusting fungicide.

Sumac .....*Rhus*

Summersweet .....*Clethra*

Summer-cypress .....*Kochia*

Summer-fir .....*Artemisia*

Summer-hyacinth .....*Galtonia*

Sundew .....*Drosera*

Sundrops .....*Oenothera*

Sunflower .....*Helianthus*

Sunrose .....*Helianthemum*

Supplejack .....*Berchemia*

Swainsona (swayn-soh'-na). Senna-pea. Greenhouse, climbing plants. White or rose-purple, pea-like flowers. Pinnate leaves.

Swampcandle .....*Lysimachia*

Swamp-pink .....*Helonias*

Swan-river-daisy ....*Brachycome*

Sweetbay*.....{*Magnolia* / *Laurus*

Sweetbells .....*Leucothoe*

Sweetbrier .....*Rosa*

Sweetfern .....*Comptonia*

Sweetflag .....*Acorus*

Sweetgale .....*Myrica*

Sweetgum .....*Liquidamber*

Sweetleaf .....*Symplocos*
Sweetpotato .....*Ipomoea*
Sweetshrub .....*Calycanthus*
Sweetsop* .....*Annona*
Sweetspire .....*Itea*
Sweet-sultan .....*Centaurea*
Sweet-william .....*Dianthus*
Wild Sweet-william .....*Phlox*
Swordlily* .....*Gladiolus*
Sycamore* .....*Platanus*

Symphoricarpos (sym-for-i-kar'-pos). Snowberry. Coralberry. Hardy shrubs. Grown for their red and white berries. Standard shrub for shade.

Symplocos (sim-plo'-kos). Sweetleaf. Sapphireberry*. Hardy shrubs. White flowers. Sapphire fruits.

Syndesmon (syn-des'-mon) ....*Anemonella*

Syringa (si-ring'-a). Lilac. Hardy, flowering shrubs, sometimes tree-like. Improper name for *Philadelphus*.

T

Tacsonia (tak-soh'-ni-a). *Passiflora*

Tagetes (tah-gee'-teez). Marigold. Annuals. Brilliant-yellow and maroon flowers.

Tamarix (tam'-a-rix). Tamarisk*. Shrubs, mostly hardy. Very fine leaves. Dainty pink flowers.

tankage. A fertilizer derived from dried animal wastes from slaughter houses.

Taro .....*Colocasia*

Tarragon .....*Artemisia*

Tasselflower .....*Emilia*

Tasseltree* .....*Acacia*

Taxodium (tax-oh'-di-um). Baldcypress. Coniferous trees which shed their leaves.

Taxus (tax'-us). Yew. Hardy, evergreen trees and shrubs. Hollow berrylike red fruit.

T-budding. Commonest method of budding, also known as shield budding.

Tecoma (te-koh'-ma). Trumpetbush. Hardy plants often called Tecoma are properly Bignonia. Greenhouse and subtropical vines.

tectorum (tek-tor'-um). On roofs of houses.

Telanthera (tel-anth'-ee-ra). Alternanthera. Low-growing, carpet-bedding plants. Small red, yellow, and purple leaves.

Telegraph-plant .....*Desmodium*

tenu-. Slender. Example, *tenuifolius*, slender-leaved.

terete (ter-reet'). A tapering cylinder. When a cylinder of taffy is drawn out, it become terete.

Terminalia (ter-min-nay'-li-a). India-almond. Large tropical street trees. Fruit an edible drupe. Leaves often crowded at tip of branches.

ternate (ter'-nayt). In threes.

Teucrium (teu'-kre-um). Germander. Hardy, herbaceous perennials. Tiny leaves. Purple flowers.

Texasplume .....*Gilia*

Thalictrum (tha-lik'-trum). Meadowrue. Hardy, herbaceous perennials. Columbine-like leaves. Feathery sprays of white or lavender blossoms.

Thea (thee'-a). Tea. Tender shrubs. Grown in greenhouse for their economic interest.

Thermopsis (thurm-op'-sis). Hardy, herbaceous perennials. Yellow, pealike flowers. Compound leaves.

thinning fruit. Removing some of the immature fruits so as to increase the size of the remaining ones.

Thistle ..... *Cirsium*
Blessed ..... *Cnicus*
Cottonthistle ..... *Onopordon*
Scotch* ..... *Onopordon*

Thlaspi (thl-as'-pe). Pennycress. Low, rock plant with leaves in rosettes. Flowers white or red.

thorn. A sharp-pointed growth from a plant; generally this term is confined to sharp-tipped branchlets; spines and prickles are the names applied to the smaller sharp-pointed growths.

Thoroughwort ..... *Eupatorium*
Thrift ..... *Statice*
Throatwort ..... *Trachelium*

Thuja (theu'-ja, or theu'-ya). Arborvitae. Coniferous, evergreen trees and shrubs.

Thunbergia (thun-ber'-gi-a). Clock-vine. Hardy, annual and shrubby, climbing plants. Showy, yellow, blue, red, or white, lipped flowers.

Thyme (tym) ..... *Thymus*

Thymus (tym'-us). Thyme. Small-leaf, shrubby perennials. Some useful for ground covers, stepping-stone plants. All with characteristic odor.

Tiarella (ti-a-rel'-la). Foamflower. Hardy, perennial, wildflowers of East. Tiny white flowers, forming dense clusters.

Tibouchina (ti-boo'-shy-na). Glory-bush. Greenhouse, flowering shrubs. Purple flowers.

Tickclover ..... *Desmodium*
Tickseed ..... *Coreopsis*
Tidytips ..... *Layia*
Tigerflower ..... *Tigridia*

Tigridia (ti-grid'-i-a). Tigerflower. Tender, greenhouse plants. Gaudy, purple, scarlet, and orange flowers. Related to Iris.

Tilia (til'-i-a). Linden. Basswood*. Hardy trees. Heart-shaped leaves.

Toadflax ..... *Linaria*
Toadflower* ..... *Stapelia*
Toadlily ..... *Tricyrtis*
Tobacco ..... *Nicotiana*

tomentose (toh-men'-tohs). Densely woolly.

Toothache-tree* ..... *Zanthoxylum*
Toothwort ..... *Dentaria*

topiary (toh'-pi-ai-ri). Clipped trees to geometric or picturesque forms.

top working. Grafting or budding upon a tree; it is used to change a variety.

Torchlily ..... *Kniphofia*

Torenia (to-ree'-ni-a). Wishbone-flower*. Annuals. Lipped, purple, yellow, or white flowers. Stamens form wishbone.

Torreya (tor-ree'-a). Nutmeg. Nearly hardy, coniferous evergreens. Resembles the Yew.

Touch-me-not* ..... *Impatiens*
Towelgourd ..... *Luffa*

Trachelium (tra-kee'-li-um). Throatwort. Nearly hardy, herbaceous perennials, often grown in pots. Flowers blue. Resembles Eupatorium.

Trachelospermum (tray-ke-lo-spurm'um). Starjasmine, Confederate-jasmine. Greenhouse, evergreen, climbing shrub. Flowers white and fragrant.

Trachymene (tra-ki-mee'-nee). Laceflower. Annual not unlike the wild Carrot.

Tradescantia (trad-es-kan'-ti-a). Wandering-jew, Spiderwort. Hardy perennial. Tender, juicy leaves.

Trailing-arbutus ..... *Epigaea*
Transvaal-daisy ..... *Gerbera*

Trapa (tray'-pa). Waterchestnut. Aquatic, floating herbs.

Travellers-joy .....*Clematis*

Travellers-tree* .....*Ravenala*

Treasureflower* .....*Gazania*

tree. Unlike a shrub, which branches from the base, a tree is a woody plant which branches at the top so as to produce a trunk.

Treebine, Begonia .....*Cissus*

Treefern .....*Alsophila*

Treemallow .....*Lavatera*

Tree-of-heaven .....*Ailanthus*

Tree-spirea .....*Sorbaria*

tri-. Three. Example, *tricuspidatus,* three-cusped or three pointed.

Tricyrtis (try-sir'-tis). Toadlily. Perennial, Lily-like flowers. White and purple flowers.

Trientalis (try-en-tay'-lis). Starflower. Hardy, herbaceous perennials. Related to Primrose. White flowers.

Trifolium (tri-foh'-li-um). Clover Hardy perennials. One sort is grown as Shamrock.

Trillium (tril'-li-um). Hardy, herbaceous, cormous plants. Flowers white or purple.

tristis (tris'-tis). Sad, bitter, dull.

*Triteleia** (tri-tel'-y-a)..*Brodiaea*

Tritoma (tri-toh'-ma)..*Kniphofia*

Tritonia (tri-toh'-ni-a). *Montbretia**. Quite hardy bulbous plants resembling Gladiolus.

Trollius (trol'-li-us). Globeflower. Hardy, herbaceous perennials. Large, Buttercup-like flowers.

Tropaeolum (tro-pee'-o-lum). Nasturtium. Climbing plants. Brilliant vermillion, yellow, and white flowers.

Troutlily .....*Erythronium*

truffles. Edible fungus growing beneath surface of the soil. They are gathered by trained dogs and pigs.

Trumpetbush .....*Tecoma*

Trumpetcreeper .....*Bignonia*

-trumpetflower*, Nepal.....*Beaumontia*

Trumpetvine* .....*Bignonia*

Tsuga (seu'-ga). Hemlock. Hardy, evergreen, conifers. Adapted to shady places.

tuber. A short, congested stem.

Tuberose (teu'-ber-ohz).*Polianthes*

tuberous. Resembling a tuber.

Tuftroot .....*Dieffenbachia*

Tulip .....*Tulipa*

Tulipa (teu'-li-pa). Tulip. Hardy bulbs. Popular in all gardens.

Tuliptree .....*Liriodendron*

Tunica (teu'-ni-ka). Tunicflower. Hardy, herbaceous perennial. Resembles a small Pink.

Tunicflower .....*Tunica*

Tupelo .....*Nyssa*

Turkeybeard .....*Xerophyllum*

Turkscap* .....*Malvaviscus*

Turtlehead .....*Chelone*

Twayblade .....*Liparis*

Twinflower .....*Linnaea*

Twinleaf .....*Jeffersonia*

Twinspur .....*Diascia*

Twistedstalk .....*Streptopus*

Tydaea (ty-dee'-a) .....*Isoloma*

Typha (ty'-fa). Cattail. Hardy, aquatic plants.

U

Udo .....*Aralia*

Ulex (eu'-lex). Gorse. Quite hardy, spiny shrubs. Pealike flowers. Almost leafless.

uliginosa (eu-lij-i-noh'-sa). Of wet or marshy places.

*Ulmaria** (ul-mair'-i-a) .*Filipendula*

Ulmus (ul'-mus). Elm. Hardy trees, known to all.

umbel. A flat-topped flower cluster in which all the flower stalks arise from a common point. (See page 88.)

Umbellaria (um-bel-lair'-i-a). California-laurel. Evergreen shrubs for semitropics.

Umbrella-pine .....*Sciadopitys*

Umbrella-sedge .....*Cyperus*

Umbrella-tree, Texas.....*Melia*

Unicornplant .....*Martynia*

Uspulin. An organic mercury compound used for the prevention and control of damping-off fungi. (Similar to Semesan.)

utilis (eu'-til-is). Useful.

Uvularia (eu-veu-lair'-i-a). Merrybells. Hardy, perennial wildflower. Droopinglike, yellow, bell-shaped flowers.

V

Vaccinium (vak-sin'-i-um). Blueberry, Cranberry. Hardy shrubs. Sometimes with evergreen leaves. Bell-shaped, white or pink flowers. Familiar edible fruits.

Valerian .....*Valeriana*
Greek-valerian .....*Polemonium*
Red-valerian* .....*Centranthus*
Spur-valerian .....*Centranthus*

Valeriana (va-lee-ri-ay'-na). Valerian. Hardy, herbaceous perennials. Flowers white, fine, fragrant.

Vallisneria (val-lis-neer'-i-a). Wild-celery. Aquatic plant. Aquaria.

Vallota (va-loh'-ta). Scarboro-lily. Greenhouse, bulbous plants. Related to Amaryllis.

Vancouveria (van-koo-veer'-i-a). Columbia-barrenwort*. Hardy perennial. Ivy-like leaves. Related to Barberry. Good shade plant.

Varnishtree* .....*Koelreuteria*

vascular bundles. Food conducting tubes of the stem.

vegeta (vej'-e-ta). Vigorous.

Veldt-daisy* .....*Gerbera*

Velvetplant* .....*Gynura*

Venus Flytrap .....*Dionaea*

Verbascum (vur-bas'-kum). Mullein. Hardy, biennials and perennials. Flowers in long, dense, spikes, yellow, white, or purple.

Verbena (vur-bee'-na). Annuals and perennials. Dense clusters of bright-colored flowers.

Verbena-shrub* .....*Caryopteris*

Veronica (vur-on'-i-ka). Speedwell, Culvers-physic. Slender spikes of purple or white flowers. Border, Rockery.

verna (ver'-na). Of spring, vernal.

versicolor. Showing a variety of colors.

Vervain .....*Verbena*

Vetch
Bittervetch .....*Lathyrus*

viability (vi-a-bil'-i-ti). Applied to seeds meaning the capability to germinate.

Viburnum (vy-bur'-num). Includes Hobblebush, Cranberrybush, Arrowwood, Wayfaring-tree, Nannyberry, Snowball, Blackhaw, Laurustinus. Hardy and tender shrubs. Grown for their splendid

foliage, showy and sometimes fragrant flowers, as well as the attractive and often edible fruits.

Vicia (vis'-i-a). Vetch. Hardy and tender annuals and perennials.

Victoria (vik-tor'-i-a). Royal Waterlily. Unique, tropical, aquatic plant. Leaves often 4 to 6 feet in diameter, shaped like pie tin. Flowers large, rose-colored.

villous. Soft, matted hairs.

Vinca (vin'-ka). Periwinkle. Hardy and tender perennials and vines. Showy, Phlox-like, purple, rose, and white flowers.

Viola (vy'-o-la). Violet, Pansy. Perennials. Mostly hardy. Popular, well-known flowers and cultivated bedding plant.

Violet ..... *Viola*
African-violet ..... *Saintpaulia*
Vipers-bugloss ..... *Echium*
virens (vi'-rens). Green.
*Virgilia** ..... *Cladrastis*
Virginia Creeper ..... *Ampelopsis*
Virginian-stock* ..... *Malcomia*
Virginian-willow* ..... *Itea*

virginica (See *canadensis* for explanation of the frequency of this name).

Virgins-bower ..... *Clematis*
virida (vir'-i-da). Green.
Viscaria (vis-kair'-i-a) .... *Lychnis*
viscosa (vis-koh'-sa). Viscid, sticky.

Viscum (vis'-kum). European Mistletoe. Shrubby parasite. Sticky, white fruit.

Vitex (vy'-tex). Chaste-tree. Quite hardy shrubs. Generally compound leaves. Slender spikes of purple blooms.

Vitis (vy'-tis). Grape. Hardy, climbing plants. Ornamental and edible.

Volck. A commercial product useful for the control of red spiders.

volubilis (vol-u-bil'-is). Twining.

vulgaris (vul-gair'-is). Vulgar, common.

W

Wahlenbergia (Wahl-en-berg'-i-a). Rockbell. Rock garden perennials. Related to Bellflowers. Flowers generally purple.

Wahoo* ..... *Euonymus*
Wake-robin* ..... *Trillium*
Wallcress ..... *Arabis*
Wallflower ..... *Cheiranthus*
Walnut ..... *Juglans*
Wallpepper* ..... *Sedum*
Wandering-jew ..... *Tradescantia*
Wandflower ..... *Sparaxis*
Wandplant ..... *Galax*
Waterchestnut ..... *Trapa*
Waterhawthorn ..... *Aponogeton*
Water-hyacinth ..... *Eichhornia*
Waterlettuce ..... *Pistia*
Waterlily ..... *Nymphaea*
Waterlily, Royal ..... *Victoria*
Waterplantain ..... *Alisma*

water plants, aquatics, hydrophytes are generally given species-names such as: *aquatica,* water-loving, or *palustris,* swamp, bog.

Waterpoppy ..... *Hydrocleis*
Water-snowflake ..... *Nymphoides*
Waterweed ..... *Elodea*
Waterwillow ..... *Decodon*

Watsonia (waht-soh'-ni-a). Bugle-lily. Tender, cormous plant. Resembles Gladiolus.

Wattle ..... *Acacia*
Waxmallow ..... *Malvaviscus*
Waxmyrtle ..... *Myrica*
Waxplant ..... *Hoya*
Wayfaring-tree ..... *Viburnum*

Weigelia, Weigela (wy-jeel'-a). Hardy shrubs. Bell-shaped, crimson, pink, and white flowers.

Welshpoppy .....*Meconopsis*
Whin .....*Ulex*
Whitecedar* .....*Chaemaecyparis*
Whitecup .....*Nierembergia*
*Whitlavia** (whit-lah'-vi-a).....
.....*Phacelia*
Whitlowgrass .....*Draba*
whorl. three or more leaves at one node in a circle.
Whorlflower* .....*Morina*
Whortleberry .....*Vaccinium*
Wicopy* (wik'-o-py) .....*Dirca*
Wigandia (wi-gan'-di-a). Submerged, aquatic plant. Aquaria.
Wildbergamot .....*Monarda*
Wild-buckwheat* .....*Eriogonum*
Wildcelery .....*Vallisneria*
Wildginger .....*Asarum*
Wild-indigo .....*Baptisia*
Wildrice .....*Zinzania*
Willow .....*Salix*
Virginian-willow* .....*Itea*
Wolfwillow* .....*Elaeagnus*
Desertwillow .....*Chilopsis*
Willow-weed .....*Epilobium*
wilsoni. Named for Ernest H. Wilson, keeper of Arnold Arboretum.
Windflower .....*Anemone*
Wineberry .....*Rubus*
Winged Everlasting ...*Ammobium*
Winter-aconite .....*Eranthis*
Winterberry .....*Ilex*
Wintercreeper .....*Euonymus*
Wintergreen .....*Gaultheria*
Winterhazel .....*Corylopsis*
Wintersweet .....*Meratia*
Wirevine .....*Muehlenbeckia*
Wishbone-flower* .....*Torenia*
Wisteria (wis-tair'-i-a). Hardy climbers. Long racemes of purple, mauve, or white flowers.
Witch-hazel .....*Hamamelis*
Withe-rod .....*Viburnum*
Woadwaxen .....*Genista*
Wolfbane .....*Aconitum*
Wolfberry* .....*Symphoricarpos*
Wolfwillow* .....*Elaeagnus*
Womans-tongue-tree* ....*Albizzia*
Wonderberry* .....*Solanum*
Woodbetony .....*Pedicularis*
Woodbine* .....*Ampelopsis*
Woodbine, Dutch .....*Lonicera*
Woodfern .....*Dryopteris*
Wood-hyacinth .....*Scilla*
Woodruff .....*Asperula*
Woodsorrel .....*Oxalis*
Woodwardia (wood-war'-di-a). Fanfern. Hardy, perennial Ferns.
Woolflower .....*Celosia*
Wormwood .....*Artemisia*
wort. Old name for a plant, such as Woundwort.
Woundwort* .....*Stachys*
Wulfenia. Rockery perennial. Flowers bright blue. Related to *Veronica.*

X

xanthina (zan-thee'-na). Yellow.
Xanthoceras (zan-thos'-er-as). Hardy shrubs, Pinnate leaves. White flowers with dark blotch in center, followed by large Horsechestnut-like pods.
Xeranthemum (zer-an'-thee-mum). Immortelle. Annual everlasting. Resembles Cornflower.
Xerophyllum (zer-o-fil'-lum). Beargrass. Grass common in the mountains of the West.
xerophyte. Desert plant; ex., Cactus, Sagebrush.

Y

Yam ..... *Dioscorea*
Yarrow ..... *Achillea*
Yaupon ..... *Ilex*
Yellow-adderstongue*. *Erythronium*
Yellowflax ..... *Reinwardtia*
Yellowroot ..... *Zanthorhiza*
Yellow-wood ..... *Cladrastis*
Yew ..... *Taxus*

Yucca (yuk'-ka). Hardy and tender, evergreen shrubs. Sword-like leaves. Large panicles of white, showy flowers.

Z

Zantedeschia (zan-te-dee'-shi-a). Calla. Greenhouse and semitropical, bulbous plants. White and yellow, cornucopia flowers.

Zanthorhiza (zan-thor-ry'-za). Yellowroot. Low shrub. Leaves not unlike celery. Yellow wood.

Zanthoxylum (zan-thox'-i-lum). Prickly-ash. Hardy shrubs. Prickly branches. Compound leaves.

Zauschneria (zaush-neer'-i-a). Hummingbird-trumpet. Shrubby perennial. Scarlet, tubular flowers.

Zea (zee'-a). Maize, Indian Corn. Popular cereal grass.

Zebrina (ze-bry'-na). Wandering-jew. Greenhouse, trailing perennials. Purplish leaves, striped white.

Zenobia (ze-noh'-bi-a). Gray-leaved, hardy shrub. Bell-shaped flowers.

Zephyranthes (zef-ir-an'-theez). Zephyrlily, Atamasco-lily. Tenical tree.
der, bulbous plants. Grown in pots for summer bloom.

Zephrylily ..... *Zephyranthes*

Zinnia (zin'-ni-a). Popular annuals, known to all.

Zizania (zi-zay'-ni-a). Wildrice. Aquatic grass.

Zizyphus (ziz'-i-fus). Jujube. Tropical tree.

Zygocactus (zy-goh-kak'-tus). Christmas Cactus, Crab Cactus. A nonspiny Cactus. Drooping branches. Red flowers. Winter blooming.

Explanation of Plates

PLATE 1:

The difference between *acute* and *acuminate* is that *acuminate* is more narrowly pointed. An *obtuse* leaf is blunt; a *truncate* leaf is cut off rather straight at the apex; however, if the tip is somewhat drawn in, it is *emarginate* or *notched*. There is an essential difference between a *mucronate* leaf, which has an abrupt, short, sharp point; and a *cuspidate* tip, which has a sharp, stiff point, but less abrupt.

If the leaf margin has no teeth, it is known as *entire;* if small teeth, *serrate;* if very small teeth, *serrulate;* coarse teeth, *dentate;* rounded, coarse teeth, *crenate;* if wavy with rounded dentations, it is known as *sinuate;* if merely wavy without decided teeth, *undulate;* if almost lobed because of the large and irregular teeth, it is known as *incised*.

PLATE 2:

Leaves are arranged on the stem *opposite, alternate,* or *whorled*. They are *simple* or *compound* (with at least several leaflets). *Compound* leaves are known as *pinnate compound* when the leaflets are arranged along a petiole; *palmate compound* when the leaflets arise like the fingers of the hand; *pinnatifid* when they are apparently compound but in which the divisions do not actually reach the midrib and make separate leaflets. When the petiole branches so that the leaf is several times compound it is known as *decompound*. *Sessile* leaves have no petiole but set upon the stem.

PLATE 3:

Flowers without petals are known as *apetalous* (ex. Elm); when the petals are more or less grown together it is known as *gamopetalous* (ex. Morning-glory); flowers made up of distinct and separate petals, 3, 4, 5, or more, are known as *polypetalous*. A *salverform* flower has a long tube which expands at the top into a flat perianth (ex. Phlox).

PLATE 4:

Types of Inflorescence. A *spike* differs from a *raceme* in that in a *raceme* the flowers have stems or *pedicels*. An *umbel* and a *corymb* are both flat topped, but in the *umbel* all pedicels are of equal length, and arise from a common point. In the *cyme* the central flower opens first and the other flowers spring from beneath a regular order in branching. In a *panicle* the branching goes on irregularly.

TYPES OF FRUITS:

Fruits are all of two types: *dehiscent* fruits split open when ripe, and *indehiscent* fruits do not split open. A *dehiscent* fruit which splits along one line is known as a *follicle;* along two lines, a *legume;* along more than two lines, a *capsule*.

Of the indehiscent fruits we have the dry, one-seeded fruits, known as *achene* (ex. Buckwheat). Most others are fleshy. A *berry* is a many-seeded, fleshy fruit (ex. Grape and Tomato). A *drupe* or *stone* fruit is one seeded (ex. Cherry, Viburnum). A *pome* is a core fruit (ex. Apple).

Aggregate fruits are fruits formed by the union of a number of pistils, each section of which is called a *drupelet* (ex. Mulberry, Blackberry).

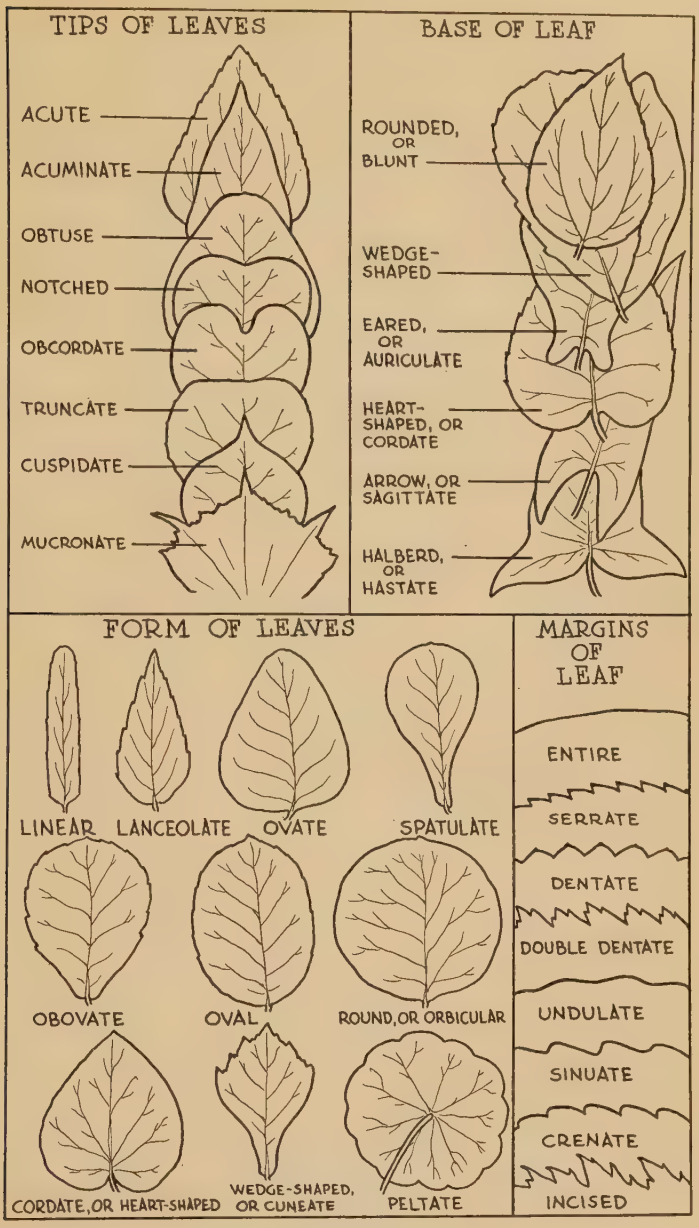

TIPS OF LEAVES
ACUTE
ACUMINATE
OBTUSE
NOTCHED
OBCORDATE
TRUNCATE
CUSPIDATE
MUCRONATE
BASE OF LEAF
ROUNDED, OR BLUNT
WEDGE-SHAPED
EARED, OR AURICULATE
HEART-SHAPED, OR CORDATE
ARROW, OR SAGITTATE
HALBERD, OR HASTATE
FORM OF LEAVES
LINEAR
LANCEOLATE
OVATE
SPATULATE
OBOVATE
OVAL
ROUND, OR ORBICULAR
CORDATE, OR HEART-SHAPED
WEDGE-SHAPED, OR CUNEATE
PELTATE
MARGINS OF LEAF
ENTIRE
SERRATE
DENTATE
DOUBLE DENTATE
UNDULATE
SINUATE
CRENATE
INCISED

Plate 1

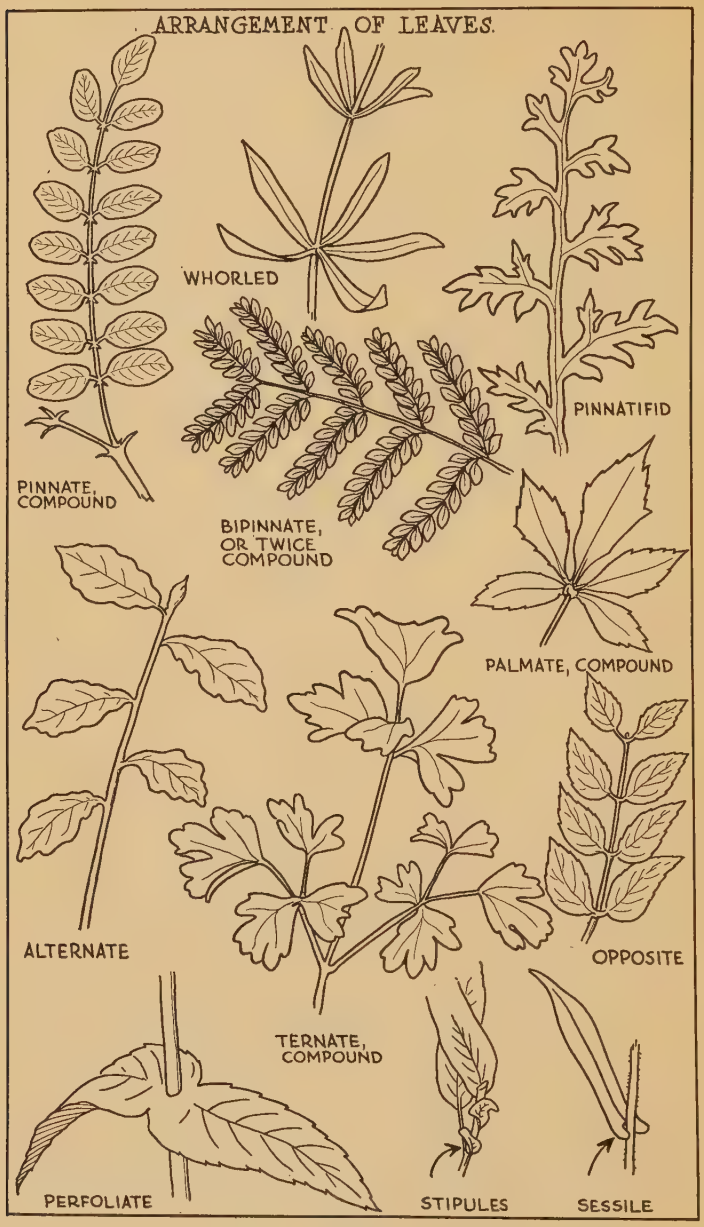

ARRANGEMENT OF LEAVES.
WHORLED
PINNATIFID
PINNATE, COMPOUND
BIPINNATE, OR TWICE COMPOUND
PALMATE, COMPOUND
ALTERNATE
OPPOSITE
TERNATE, COMPOUND
PERFOLIATE
STIPULES
SESSILE

Plate 2

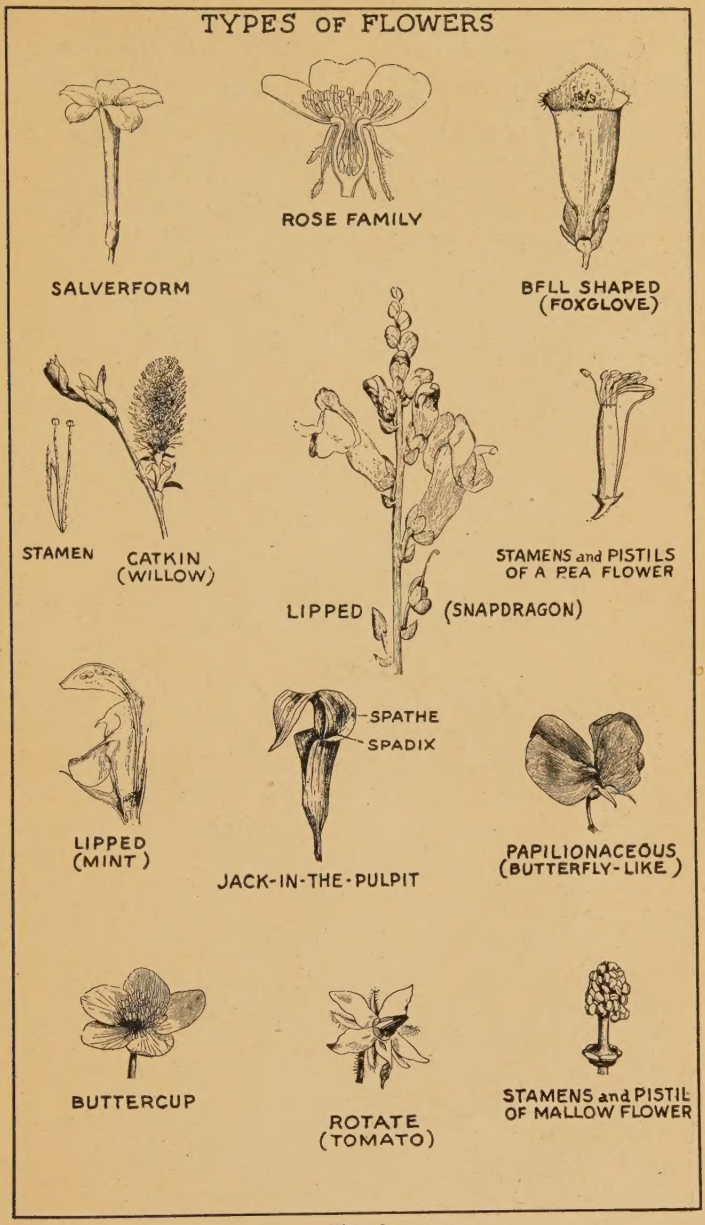
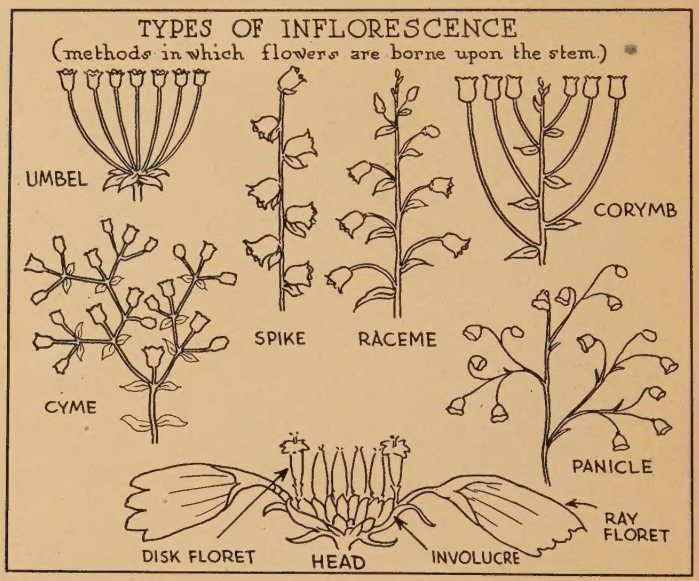

TYPES OF FLOWERS
SALVERFORM
ROSE FAMILY
BELL SHAPED (FOXGLOVE)
STAMEN
CATKIN (WILLOW)
LIPPED (SNAPDRAGON)
STAMENS and PISTILS OF A PEA FLOWER
LIPPED (MINT)
SPATHE
SPADIX
JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT
PAPILIONACEOUS (BUTTERFLY-LIKE)
BUTTERCUP
ROTATE (TOMATO)
STAMENS and PISTIL OF MALLOW FLOWER

Plate 3


TYPES OF INFLORESCENCE
(methods in which flowers are borne upon the stem.)
UMBEL
SPIKE
RACEME
CORYMB
CYME
PANICLE
RAY FLORET
DISK FLORET
HEAD
INVOLUCRE

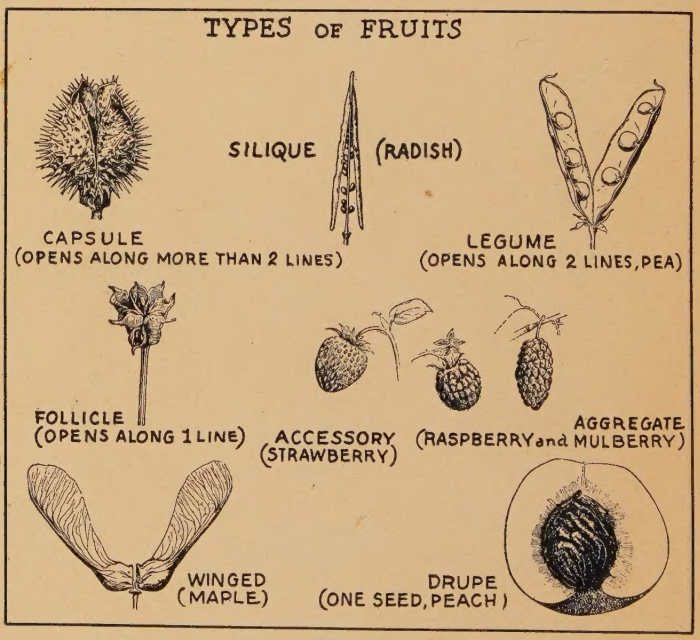

TYPES OF FRUITS
SILIQUE (RADISH)
CAPSULE
(OPENS ALONG MORE THAN 2 LINES)
LEGUME
(OPENS ALONG 2 LINES, PEA)
FOLLICLE
(OPENS ALONG 1 LINE)
ACCESSORY
(STRAWBERRY)
AGGREGATE
(RASPBERRY and MULBERRY)
WINGED
(MAPLE)
DRUPE
(ONE SEED, PEACH)

Plate 4